

DIDSBURY PIONEER

VOL. XV

DIDSBURY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th, 1917

No. 38

The Meatless Day

WE have made preparations to supply you with fresh fish daily with special regard to TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. We receive daily shipments of

WHITEFISH
which we are selling at
15c A POUND

and B. C. Salmon and Halibut.

Highest cash prices paid for Hides, Eggs and Poultry.

N. A. COOK, Butcher

LEUSZLER BLOCK Telephone 127

Empire Milking Machines.

Buy a Milking Machine that will stand the test NOW and for TIME to COME. That kind is THE EMPIRE. We can prove this. The Empire Milking Machine is recommended by successful dairymen throughout Canada and the United States. Thousands are in use and every machine is giving satisfaction.

Empire Teat Cups are Gentle, Safe and Simple.

With this machine there is absolutely no ill effects to the cow. In fact it has been proven the quantity of milk has increased. Empire Milkers are always on the job each and every day of the year and are certainly worth your investigation. Three of these machines can be seen in operation on the farms of A. W. Axtell, John Bogner and Walter Scheidt—all close to town.

Write, phone or see me personally.

A. R. KENDRICK, Manager Carlyle Dairy Co., Didsbury.
Box 369 Phone 24

Worth While

Get our prices for Cream and Milk and we will also get your shipments. Our service and high prices are causing smiles of satisfaction every day; so why not shake hands with opportunity by sending your next delivery of cream or milk to us?

Cash is paid you for every can of cream and your cans are washed and sterilized before leaving the Creamery. Our enlarged accommodation enables us to give you many advantages which heretofore we were unable to do on account of lack of room.

We give what you have a right to expect—BEST SERVICE—BEST PRICES. Try us.

CLOVERHILL CREAMERY
DIDSBURY ALBERTA.

R. LeBlanc, Proprietor.

Work, you beggar, work; you've got to work or starve. And don't go and spend your money for ice cream and sodas, or in taking in Bill Farrington's picture shows, or going to the races; but go to church and put your money in the collection plate.

Miss Dolman

TEACHER OF PIANO FORTÉ

Will accept pupils for instruction. Arrangements can be made by writing Miss Dolman, 606 First Ave., Northwest, Calgary, Alta.

DR. MECKLENBERG

the graduate and long experienced optician will again be at Carstairs, on Monday, Sept. 24 Didsbury, on Tuesday, Sept. 25. Olds, on Wednesday, Sept. 26. Charges are moderate.

Red Cross Fund

Mrs. A. G. Studer, secretary-treasurer of the Didsbury Branch of the Red Cross Society, acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following donations to the funds of the Society:

Elmer Hayes, proceeds of dance.	\$ 10.00
G. B. Sexsmith	5.00
Collections from Women's Inst.	6.70
Flowers sold by little Mary Shackleford	2.20
Total	\$ 23.90

Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged	\$ 479.75
Victor Pear	50
Total	\$ 480.25

BULL FOR SALE.

One Registered Ayrshire Bull for sale; good color and weight. Communicate with C. M. SMITH, Three Hills.

THE PRIZE WINNERS

At the Didsbury Agricultural Show.

HORSES

Purebred Clydesdale stallion, 4 years or over, 1st A. McNaughton, 2nd C. F. Rennie.

Purebred Clydesdale stallion, 3 years old, 1st Wm. McKinnon, 2nd Joe Fulkert.

Purebred Clydesdale stallion, 2 years old, Wm. McKinnon.

Purebred Clydesdale stallion, 1 year old, 1st & 2nd Wm. McKinnon, 3rd J. H. McNally.

Purebred Shire stallion, 4 years or over, 1st D. Shepard and Gale Swingle. Purebred Percheron stallion, 4 years or over, 1st L. B. Fulkert, 2nd G. W. Slaght.

Purebred Percheron stallion, 3 years old, Chas. Deadrick.

Purebred Belgian stallion, 4 years or over, Ben Hunsperger.

Standard Bred stallion, 4 years or over, 1st D. Sinclair, 2nd M. S. Simpson.

Standard Bred stallion, 1 year old, D. Sinclair.

Heavy draft team, hitched, 1st & 2nd Wm. McKinnon, 3rd N. Clarke.

Heavy draft mare, foal at foot, 1st R. C. Ray, 2nd N. Clarke, 3rd J. H. McNally.

Heavy draft dry mare, 1st & 2nd Wm. McKinnon, 3rd N. Clarke.

Heavy draft 3 year old, 1st & 2nd Wm. McKinnon, 3rd O. Klein.

Heavy draft 2 years old, 1st J. H. McNally, 2nd Wm. McKinnon, 3rd R. C. Ray.

Heavy draft 1 year old, 1st Wm. McKinnon, 2nd N. Clarke, 3rd J. Fulkert.

Heavy draft foal 1917, 1st J. H. McNally, 2nd J. Fulkert, 3rd R. C. Ray.

Agricultural team hitched, S. Gibson.

Agricultural mare, foal at foot, 1st S. Gibson, 2nd D. Dippel, 3rd J. Fulkert.

Agricultural dry mare, 1st S. Gibson, 2nd O. W. Stauffer.

Agricultural 3 year old, S. Gibson.

Agricultural 2 year old, 1st O. Klein, 2nd J. W. Brown, 3rd N. Clarke.

Agricultural 1 year old, 1st N. Clarke, 2nd J. H. McNally.

Agricultural foal 1917, 1st J. Fulkert, 2nd A. G. Howe special, J. W. Brown.

Carriage single driver, hitched, 1st J. V. Berscht, 2nd V. Shantz.

Carriage dry mare, J. V. Berscht.

Carriage 2 year old, 1st O. Klein, 2nd J. H. Hehn.

Carriage 1 year old, D. Dippel.

Carriage foal 1917, H. D. Booker.

Carriage team, hitched, 1st V. Shantz, 2nd D. Dippel.

Roadster single driver, hitched, 1st E. Christener, 2nd M. S. Simpson, 3rd G. Dippel.

Roadster mare, foal at foot, E. Christener.

Roadster dry mare, 1st E. O. Wait, 2nd D. Sinclair, 3rd M. S. Simpson.

Roadster 3 year old, 1st D. Sinclair, 2nd V. Shantz.

Roadster 2 year old, 1st H. Gibson, 2nd E. M. Stringer.

Roadster 1 year old, 1st D. Sinclair, 2nd J. H. Hehn.

Roadster foal 1917, 1st E. M. Stringer, 2nd C. F. Rennie, 3rd E. Christener.

Roadster team, hitched, 1st E. O. Wait, 2nd V. Shantz.

Lady's single driver, hitched, 1st J. V. Berscht, 2nd E. Christener.

Lady's saddle horse, ridden, D. Irwin.

Gent's saddle horse, ridden, 1st Wm. McKinnon, 2nd V. Shantz.

Girl's pony, ridden, 16 and under, Ellie Irwin.

Girl's pony, ridden, 12 and under, 1st J. V. Berscht, 2nd R. C. Ray, 3rd Thelma Levagood.

Boy's pony, ridden, 16 and under, 1st Jacob Walden, 2nd Roscoe Irwin, 3rd Elton Christener.

Boy's pony, ridden, 12 and under, 1st Russell Berscht, 2nd R. C. Ray, 3rd Alex. Robertson, jr.

Farmer's single driver, hitched, and buggy driven twice around track, style and speed considered, 1st G. Dippel, 2nd E. Christener.

Boys' class, filly or gelding, light, 1 year old, Ezra Dippel.

CATTLE

Purebred Shorthorn bull, 2 years or over, 1st Mrs. M. Mueller, 2nd Allan Hunsperger.

Purebred Shorthorn bull, 1 year old, D. Irwin.

Purebred Shorthorn calf, W. Hardy.

Purebred Shorthorn cow, 1st & 2nd W. Hardy.

Purebred Shorthorn heifer, 2 year old, D. Irwin.

Purebred Shorthorn heifer, 1 year old, D. Irwin.

Purebred Shorthorn heifer calf, 1st D. Irwin, 2nd W. Hardy.

Purebred Ayrshire bull 2 years or over, N. Clarke.

Purebred Ayrshire cow, 1st & 2nd N. Clarke.

Purebred Ayrshire heifer, 2 years old, N. Clarke.

Purebred Ayrshire heifer calf, N. Clarke.

Calf under 6 months raised on separated milk, J. H. Hehn.

Grade dairy cow, 3 years or over, 1st D. Irwin, 2nd N. Clarke.

Grade dairy heifer, 2 years old, H. W. Booker.

Grade dairy heifer, 1 year old, E. Clarke.

Grade dairy heifer calf, J. H. Hehn.

Grade beef cow, 3 years or over, 1st E. A. Brubacher, 2nd W. Hardy.

Grade beef heifer, D. Irwin.

SWINE

Purebred Yorkshire boar, O. W. Stauffer.

Purebred Berkshire boar, under 1 year, 1st and 2nd J. H. McNally. Mr. McNally took all the prizes in the Berkshire class.

Purebred Tamworth sow, 1 year or over, O. W. Stauffer.

Purebred Poland China pair, under 6 months, D. Dippel.

Purebred Duroc Jersey sow, 1 year or over, J. H. Hehn.

Purebred Duroc Jersey sow, under 1 year, J. H. Hehn.

Purebred Duroc Jersey pair, under 6 months, J. H. Hehn.

Pair of bacon hogs, D. Dippel.

Boys' class, pig under 6 months, Ezra Dippel.

SHEEP

Shropshire lamb, 1st & 2nd J. Loveland.

POULTRY

Turkey cock, 1st D. Irwin, 2nd S. Cross; hen, S. Cross; gander, 1st J. Bode, 2nd S. Cross; goose, 1st S. Cross, 2nd J. Bode.

Drake, 1st S. Cross, 2nd R. C. Ray; duck, C. Ray, 2nd S. Cross; Plymouth rock cock, 1st S. Cross, 2nd R. K. Taylor; hen, 1st R. K. Taylor, 2nd S. Cross; cockerel, 1st Rita Weber, 2nd M. Weber; pullet, 1st & 2nd Rita Weber.

White rock cock, S. Cross; hen, cockerel and pullet, S. Cross. Black Minorca and black Spanish, all prizes to S. Cross. Leghorn cock, 1st S. Cross, 2nd M. Weber; hen, 1st S.

Cross, 2nd M. Weber; cockerel, 1st S. Cross, 2nd M. Weber; pullet, 1st S. Cross, 2nd B. Hunsperger. Wyandotte cock, S. Cross; hen, S. Cross; cockerel, A. G. (Continued on last page)

W. S. Durrer

UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER

Residence Opposite Fire Hall

Phone 140

DIDSBURY, -o- ALTA.

BUSINESS LOCALS

5c A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

No advertisement taken for less than 25c.

FOR SALE—A 1916 Ford car in splendid condition; also a Curtiss auto-trailer with Ford attachment. Terms reasonable. Apply J. A. McGUIER, Didsbury.

FOR SALE—A bunch of young cattle, part heifers and part steers.—ISAAC HERBERT.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

When will You Save if you don't Save NOW?

Though your salary or income will no doubt increase, so will your expenses—and many find that the latter more than keep pace with the former. Now is the time to start a Reserve Fund—and the Savings Department of the Union Bank of Canada is the place to keep it.

Deposit the extra you have on hand now—you can open an account with any sum, down to one dollar—and draw interest on it.

DIDSBURY BRANCH
T. W. Cuncannon, Manager
Carstairs Branch—J. B. Wilson, Mgr.

Your Range Should Have

—a dependable oven, a good warming closet, a durable and ample-sized firebox, easy-working grates, simple draft control and a finish that requires but little attention to keep clean. All these and many other desirable features will be found in

McClary's

KOOTENAY RANGE

LONDON TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
ST. JOHN, N.B. HAMILTON CALGARY
SASKATOON EDMONTON

For Sale by W. G. LIESEMER, Didsbury, Alta

Mr. Cow Owners

Are You Defended

By a firm which has the Experience, Facilities, Responsibility and Outlook necessary in insuring to you highest results obtainable? If not, why not connect with CARLYLE'S QUALITY SERVICE CREAMERY?

With our city plants located in Calgary, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat, which are excellent distributing centres, you are given a firm that can handle your shipments of Milk, Cream, Eggs and all kinds of Farm Produce in a most satisfactory way. Remember we are short at the present time on Butter, Eggs and Cheese, and want you to bring them to us either in small or large deliveries; each delivery will have our same careful attention.

Ask our patrons whether they are satisfied or not? If you do, you'll be our next patron. Don't forget our new Didsbury Creamery is right in your town, just south of the Power House. Our staff consists of Manager, Cheese Maker and Butter Maker, all reliable milk and cream testers, with Dairy School training and years of experience. Try Carlyle's Service and Returns with all your Milk, Cream, Eggs, Etc.

Carlyle DAIRY Company
A. R. KENDRICK, Manager.

BEST ATTAINABLE IMAGE
FROM DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

GREAT BRITAIN MORE THAN PROUD OF WAR SPIRIT OF THE DOMINIONS

GREAT SACRIFICES IN THE CAUSE OF THE EMPIRE

Right Hon. Walter Long Pays a Warm Tribute to the Part Played
By the Dominions in Carrying On the War for Defence of
Empire and the Cause of Democracy

In the British House of Commons, during discussion of the colonial defence vote, Right Hon. Walter Long, secretary of state for the colonies, paid a warm tribute to the overseas armies of the British Dominions. Mr. Long said that the part played by the Dominions and crown colonies in the war requires no special description. The part which the Dominions' troops had taken was well known to the world and especially to the enemy. They had made their mark. Whether they came from Australia, New Zealand, Canada or South Africa, they had shown themselves worthy of the best traditions of the British army, and no greater praise than that could be bestowed on any soldier.

He was constantly receiving proofs of the admiration of the native races for Great Britain, of their loyalty to the king and their devotion to British interests. In this connection the colonial secretary read messages from British East Africa and the Indian Association of Zanzibar. Referring to gifts in kind, he said that while many of them were small, it was not the amount but the spirit of the gift that mattered.

The Dominions had made great sacrifices in other directions, he said. Many of the Dominions had suffered severely, owing to the limitations of imports into the United Kingdom, although many people failed to realize the greatness of the sacrifices imposed upon the Dominions in this connection. They were also bearing a very heavy burden, owing to interference with their trade. Mr. Long paid a tribute to the magnificent patience and good will with which the Dominions had made this sacrifice. There was no foundation, he said, for any criticism that any part of the empire had not done its full share in the war. The volume of support from the Dominions was steadily now than it had ever been.

Referring to criticism regarding the frequent mention of deeds of the Dominion soldiers and to the suggestion that the attempt was being made to claim for them a greater share of credit than was claimed for soldiers of other parts of the empire, Mr. Long emphasized that if there had been any appearance of undue prominence being given to the deeds of the gallant soldiers of the Dominions, it was not due to any action of theirs; and he suggested that any alteration should be in the direction of more mention of deeds of the men of the United Kingdom instead of less mention of the deeds of the men from overseas.

He pointed out the great difficulties of the more remote parts, where the natives were still even for labor battalions. Mr. Long emphasized that this loyalty and trust in Great Britain should be encouraged and justified by the future treatment of natives and the conduct of affairs affecting them closely.

He mentioned that conscription had been enforced in British East Africa, Uganda, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and the Malay States, and was being considered elsewhere. Hong Kong had found it unnecessary, because every white man there had already enlisted. He paid a tribute to the patience, resignation and good will with which the crown colonies also had borne the hardships of import restrictions.

Regarding German East Africa, he said it was sometimes suggested that the campaign ought to be brought more rapidly to a conclusion. But he had never realized until he had the assistance of those just returned from East Africa, how stupendous were the physical difficulties there.

Economical

Harry Lauder tells the following story about a funeral in Glasgow and a well-dressed stranger who took a seat in one of the mourning coaches. The other three occupants of the carriage were rather curious to know who he was, and at last one of them began to question him. The dialogue went like this:

"Ye'll be a brother o' the corp?"
"No, I'm no' a brother o' the corp."
"Weel, ye'll be his cousin?"
"No, I'm no' a cousin."
"At any rate ye'll be a frien' o' the corp?"

"Na, I'm not that either. Ye see I've no been very weel myself," the stranger explained, complacently. "An' my doctor ordered me carriage exercise, so I thought this would be the cheapest way to tak' it."—Pittsburgh Post.

Fish is to become more plentiful in the Canadian market. Hon. W. J. Hanna, food controller, has inaugurated a special refrigerator express car service direct from the Nova Scotia coast to Toronto. This is the first step in a plan to put on a fish car express service from both Pacific and Atlantic points to supply Central Canada with sea food cheaply.

Sent the Royal Jewels to Germany

Paste Replicas Were Substituted for
the Precious Stones Before
War

The Russian royal jewels, including the gems that incriminated the imperial Romanoff crown, are safe from the democratic hands of the new rulers in Petrograd. With a woman's intuitive knowledge of trouble ahead, the former czarina had them tucked away in a safe deposit vault in her ancestral city of Darmstadt, Germany, right at the beginning of the war.

And there they will remain until Mr. and Mrs. Romanoff claim them again.

The story of the Russian royal jewels is told in the Chronicle by a writer who says that the former czarina was largely responsible for the war, in that she assured her German friends and relatives that Russia should not be a formidable antagonist. She proceeded to prove this antichristian prediction by post-German intrigue which ended with the revolution and the overthrow of the Romanoff dynasty.

But the former czarina, who, before her marriage was Princess Alexandra Alice of Hesse, had no illusions about the family jewels in the summer of 1914, when she saw the international war clouds appear, and sent them in charge of trusted messengers to her brother, the Grand Duke of Hesse, for safe keeping till peace was restored. The royal emissaries traveled by the way of Finland and Sweden. They reached their destination before the mobilization of the Russian was complete.

The tale of the czarina's German friendliness in the matter of saving the family gems is said to have been revealed by members of the Russian commission who visited New York city recently.

A New York society woman had her eye peeled for bargains in royal jewelry and approached members of the commission on the subject of purchasing a string of rare pearls which she had seen the former czarina wear at a fashionable European resort some years ago. She was told that she would have to talk to Mrs. Romanoff or her brother, the Grand Duke of Hesse.

Ivan Naredny, Russian business man and writer of New York, corroborated the article in the Chronicle. Mr. Naredny said it was impossible to place an exact value on the royal jewels, but estimated that they ought to bring close to one hundred million dollars in the market. He said they were of far greater intrinsic value than the historic jewels deposited in the Kremlin, which are safe.

The disappearance of the royal jewels became known about a month after the revolution, when the provisional government's appraisers were taking an inventory of the Hermitage, one of the structures of the Winter palace, where the treasures were supposed to be kept, according to Mr. Naredny.

"When the vaults of the Hermitage were opened the jewel boxes were gone," said Mr. Naredny. "The imperial crown reposed on its silk cushion in one chamber of the vault, but all of its stones were found to be of paste."

Examination of the famous paintings hung on the walls of the Hermitage and the Winter palace revealed that many priceless canvases had been removed and replaced with cheap copies. Nobody knows what became of the originals. These discoveries so aroused the provisional government that an investigation is now under way to see how many of Russia's art treasures have been stolen. The museums of Moscow and Petrograd ought to contain wonderful collections of precious stones, including the finest collections of rubies and emeralds in existence. Some time ago I received a letter from a government official asking me to recommend an American expert to assist in the examination."

Belgian Grenadiers

London Honors For Bandsmen Who
Fought at Loos

The Belgian Grenadiers' Band visited London for a provincial tour. The band, which holds a position in Belgium similar to that of the British Guards' Band, consists of 70 highly skilled players. The men came from near Loos, where they assisted in holding an important part of the line.

Heaviest Traffic Centre

Fifth avenue at Forty-second street, New York, long has been known as the heaviest traffic center in the United States, and a recent census just completed shows that in spite of every effort to divert vehicles to other streets the avenue is maintaining its reputation. The volume of traffic totals 16,960 vehicles in ten hours. Included in the total of 16,960 vehicles of all kinds are 1,296 motor buses, 130 an hour in both directions. The total traffic averages 28 vehicles a minute. The count shows passenger motor cars compose about two-thirds of the traffic, these including the motor buses.

There are 5,500,000 illiterates who can neither read nor write in the United States, and it is pointed out that were these segregated they would make a nation larger than Switzerland, or as large as Denmark and Norway combined.

THE ASTOUNDING PROGRESS MADE IN NAVAL WARFARE SCIENCE

BRITAIN IS STILL MISTRESS OF THE SEVEN SEAS

Remarkable Advances Made in the Equipment of the Grand
Fleet Units Since the Commencement of the War, and the
Evolution in Heavy Armament and Equipment

Hector Bywater, the well-known British naval expert, writes:

Novel appliances on the battlefield cannot long be kept secret, but conditions are different in the naval war. In this sphere each belligerent jealously guards its secrets, and it will be many months after the conclusion of peace ere we are permitted a glimpse of the new weapons which have been employed in the struggle at sea. It may safely be said, however, that technical progress in connection with land warfare has been eclipsed by the development of naval armaments in the same period. The war vessel of today, be it battleship or submarine, is vastly more powerful in every respect than its predecessor of 1914.

Thanks to her blatant advertising methods, Germany has managed to spread abroad an idea that she is far ahead of her rivals in such matters as submarine design and naval construction generally. This suggestion arises from who know something of what has been accomplished in this country. Unfortunately, no details can be given, but even in due time the curtain is raised, it will assuredly be found that British shipbuilders, engineers, and ordnance-makers have more than kept their former lead over the corresponding German industries.

It need hardly be said that the neutral powers have taken full advantage of the lessons taught by the war, so far as they can be known to outsiders and have applied them to their own use. This is especially true of the United States, where the naval authorities have devoted careful attention to the technical developments of the conflict at sea. Thus it is possible to gain some notion of the trend of naval progress from the latest designs which have been prepared for the American navy.

Prior to the war the most powerful battleship in existence was H.M.S. Queen Elizabeth. Her displacement was 25,500 tons, and she carried the formidable armament of eight 15-inch guns. Her speed of twenty-five knots gave her a unique position among the battleships of the world, whose average speed was then twenty-one knots, and it is doubtful if this average has undergone any marked increase so far as battleships are concerned.

In other respects, however, the Queen Elizabeth has been quite outclassed by later foreign battleships. The American navy has now in service two vessels named the Pennsylvania and Arizona, displacing 32,000 tons, and armed with twelve 14-in. guns, while five further ships of the same type are building. In this class the armor plating is from 13-1/2 in. to 18 in. thick. Four later vessels, which will be commenced in the next month or so, are to be still larger. They will displace 32,600 tons and carry eight 16-in. guns.

Following these comes the battleships of the current program, in which the displacement is raised to nearly 40,000 tons, and the battery to twelve 16-in. guns. Mere figures convey no adequate impression of the power that is embodied in such mastodons as these. The 16-in. gun is almost 68 ft. in length and weighs close upon 100 tons. It uses a shell of 2,100 lb. weight, or only 140 lb. short of a ton. This ponderous projectile leaves the muzzle at a velocity of 2,600 ft. per second, and is capable of smashing into the vitals of an enemy ship fourteen miles away. If a full broadside of the twelve 16-in. guns were fired, the weight of metal discharged would be 114 tons, and the salvo could be repeated every fifty seconds. It is only a few years since the original Dreadnought was talked of with bated breath, yet the weight of her broadside was little more than three tons.

The amazing increase in the size and power of naval ordnance has not been due to any mere craze for size, but to sound scientific reasons. At long ranges, other things being equal, the largest gun will do the most accurate shooting, for the heavy shell does not lose its speed so rapidly as a lighter projectile which has been fired with equal or higher velocity.

In 1914 the largest and finest battle-cruiser afloat was the Kongo, built in England for the Japanese government. She displaced 27,500 tons, was 704 feet long, carried a battery of eight 14-in. guns, and could steam at 28 knots. The American battle-cruisers authorized last year will be 34,800 tons in displacement and 850 feet in length. Their armament will consist of ten 14-in. guns, and the designed speed is 35 knots, or more than 40 miles an hour.

These American examples are cited because they are the only important warships of whose construction we have had positive knowledge since the beginning of the war. It does not by any means follow, however, that they are superior in battle power to vessels which have been

built on this side of the Atlantic within the same period. Most of the novelties of 1914 have already become back numbers. When the need for secrecy no longer obtains, the public will marvel at the astounding progress which the science of naval warfare has made during the past two or three years—progress, be it said, in which Great Britain has well maintained her traditional role of pioneer.

Nearing the Crisis Of the War

To Convince the War Lords That
the Game Is Up

We have to recognize, too, that the margin grows narrow. The war may run another year, but few believe that either side can hold out longer than that. There is the dire possibility, too, that the steady drain of the U-boats on tonnage may compel the Allies to capitulate, perhaps next spring, if nothing breaks before then. This is the chief peril, and one which America must meet with the utmost energy and with whatever sacrifices are found necessary. In this peril is the true cause of the protraction of the war; the Prussian eagle has both talons sunk deep, and will hold on like grim death so long as there is a chance of keeping the booty. Remove that chance, and an overwhelming peace wave will roll over Germany. The quicker America can make its weight tell in the scales the better will be the prospect of convincing the medieval war lords that the game is up, and this is not merely a question of getting troops and airplanes to the front but of sowing a firm and undivided will at home. In all probability the fourth year of the war will be its last, whether it ends in the defeat of plans of conquest and in the establishment of a just and lasting peace will depend in great measure on how this country does its part.—From the Springfield Republican.

Daylight Saving

The Results Have Been Far Ahead
of Expectations

The clocks have been turned ahead one hour in Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Portugal, Australia and Ireland. In all those 12 countries people go to work one hour earlier in the morning and quite one hour earlier in the afternoon than they did before the war. This "daylight saving plan" was put in operation as a war measure, partly to save coal and gas and electricity light, because, if work was done in daylight hours it must save in those three things. Also it was done to help the workmen, especially in factories, as the first hour's work would be in the cool of morning, and the workers would miss that last hour in summer. It was thought the plan would mean better health of workers and a higher efficiency.

"The Nation's Business," a trade magazine, has investigated the workings of the plan, and asserts the results have been far ahead of expectations. In Great Britain an average reduction of 20 per cent. for lighting was made. The saving of gas was 9 per cent. and in one year 11,500 tons of oil were saved.

In France the plan saved 18,000 tons of coal used for gas, each month, and in one year \$6,000,000 was saved on gas and electricity.

In Vienna alone the saving on gas was \$142,000 a month. There was a great saving in Berlin, too. But the greatest results have been observed in the improved health, comfort and efficiency of all classes of workers.

Why Not Boycott Germany?

Suppose the Allies' war aims were formulated and laid before Germany, with the intimation that if she still refused peace on those principles, every port and market of the Allies would be closed to her for a fixed period after the peace? Would that have no effect on the war spirit of the manufacturers, the merchants and the shippers, who are already laying their plans for reconstituting their trade in the Old World and the New? The boycott, properly used, is a legitimate weapon of the League of Nations that must succeed this war, and there is no reason why it should not be applied to Germany so long as she repudiates the principles on which a League of Nations must rest.—London Daily News.

Our Debt to Our Soldiers

We owe to the sons who are defending the empire the promise of life under conditions which will satisfy their long-deferred hopes of a prosperous peace, offering a continuing recompense for the services they are rendering to the greatest cause for which a people ever fought.—London Daily Telegraph.

Germans Punish Belgian People

Joking at German Expense Incurs Severe Penalties in Stricken Brussels

A general joke on the Germans—something subtle to lie within the rules and still obvious enough to annoy them—seems to spring up in a night and pass through Belgium by mental telegraphy. The Germans forbade the Belgians to wear their national colors. Next morning all Belgians were green—the color of hope.

When the German peace proposals were announced the Belgians took to strolling by twos and threes past all the German officers they saw, and remarking in a clear yet natural tone of voice: "I see the Germans are suing for peace!"

By night apoplectic German officers were breaking into these groups and roaring: "That's a lie! Germany is proposing peace!"

Three times Brussels has been "closed" as a punishment for offending the night and majesty of the kaiser. Under this form of punishment no public assemblies and amusement are allowed, and everyone must stay indoors after 7 o'clock in the evening. The first time the sentence was for one day only; it followed a little cheering on the national fête day. The next time Brussels offended was when the famous Belgian airplane flew over the city, dropping proclamations of hope and cheer.

That occasion was very dramatic. It happened on a clear, black night when the streets ran full. Suddenly the crowd caught the sound of aerial engines. That unmistakable whirr, coming at night over a city in the war zone, always gives people pause—it may mean bombs. The engines sounded nearer and nearer. The plane, from the sound, seemed to be making a landing.

Suddenly a searchlight flashed from the airplane, revealing the aviator, who immediately broke out the Belgian flag. Then white leaves began to flutter downward. Along the Avenue Louise it sped, so low that it seemed scarcely to skim the lamp posts. Suddenly the light went out, but the noise of the engines showed that it was escaping unscathed. All Brussels broke into wild cheers.

The German repartee was announced next morning from the Hotel de Ville: Five days.

Brussels was a strange city that night. Except for the sentinels, the streets were deserted. But every window was wide open and blazing with light. Every talking machine was booming its loudest record. Every piano was tinkling, every fiddle scraping, every cornet tooting. People leaned out from their casements and held long, interesting and animated conversations with friends across the street. Amateur male quartets rendered selections of American ragtime. Dogs barked their tails off. However, it was all within the rules.

Next morning the Germans amended the order so as to prohibit open windows, playing musical instruments, conversations above an ordinary tone of voice, songs and barking. But Brussels had its joke.

Such incidents both enrage and puzzle the Germans. "See all we've done for this people!" they say. "Look at our forbearance! In place of their own rotten government we've given them the German government—the best the world ever knew—and they behave like this! They are blind, stubborn, ungrateful!"

The Plaint Of The Germans

Have Been Cheated Out of Fruits of Victory

During the patriotic celebration in the German reichstag, Deputy Loringhoven, reviewing the three years of war, is quoted by Vorwaerts as saying:

"If, nevertheless, these unexampled German successes, which in earlier times would long ago have brought peace, have not carried us any further, it is because the general world political and economical situation operates only in favor of our enemies, who have been able to enlist help from their ever-growing number of allies. This aid has enabled them to carry on the war until the present day, and so it has come about that our soldiers have been really cheated out of the fruits of their victories."

Fish at Reasonable Prices
Fresh water fish as a material addition to the foods of Canada and the Allies is a question to which food controller Hanna is devoting some of his attention.

A special committee, national in its scope, has been appointed by the Canadian food controller to deal with the question, and a careful study of all its possibilities is being made. Transportation and storage has been assigned to R. Y. Eaton, or Toronto, an expert on these problems.

The first study of the special committee will be to report on the feasibility of providing an ample supply of fresh water fish at reasonable prices to the consumers of central Canada, while giving legitimate returns to the fishermen.

Petroleum In Canada

Coal Oil in Canada Had Its Start in Oil Springs

Victor Ross, financial editor of the Toronto Globe, has written an interesting little book on "Petroleum in Canada." He notes that this product, erroneously known as "coal-oil" is the veritable "oil out of the flinty rock" alluded to in Deuteronomy, and that it long had a prominent place in the ceremonies of Oriental fire worshippers and other Asiatic sects. The burning wells of Baku, the ownership of which will be determined by the present war, were the Mecca of religious pilgrimages thousands of years ago.

The production of oil as a commercial enterprise is a very modern business. It began about 1857 in Rumania, where the partly destroyed wells are today controlled by a German army of invasion. The development of the American industry commenced in 1859. It was in 1858 that commercial petroleum was first produced in Oil Springs, Lambton county, Ontario. In the next few years the industry assumed considerable proportions in the Oil Springs and Petrolia districts. A discovery of oil in the Calgary region some years before the war resulted in a remarkable speculative boom, which is now only a painful memory. There are nevertheless indications that the northern stretches of Western Canada contain petroleum deposits which may be of immense value to the country in years to come.

As Mr. Ross says: "The oil deposits of the earth are the objectives not merely of commercial conflict, but of military enterprise. In the greatest of wars, which at the time of writing is in progress, we read of armies striking at or tenaciously defending territories, for the main reason that petroleum abounds therein. Its rapid production has revolutionized transport on sea and land. It, in common with electricity and steam, has relegated the horse to a secondary place in the solution of the problems of transport. It has made submarine and aerial warfare possible, and has revolutionized naval construction." New oil fields are required to meet the growing demands upon the present world production. This is one of the countries which is looked to as a future source of supply.—From the Toronto News.

Trade Of India With Canada

Important Raw Materials Can Be Secured From India

The imperial institute in London has been charged by the secretary of state for India with an inquiry into the openings within the empire for the various raw materials of India, which have hitherto gone in large amount to enemy countries.

In this connection the institute is in communication with the department of trade and commerce in Ottawa, which is actively co-operating in the inquiry. Already one important result of this action is that tanners in Canada have stated that they are interested in the raw cowhides, which formerly went from India chiefly to Germany, and from which a high-class leather can be manufactured. By arrangement with the ministry of trade and commerce a representative collection of these Indian hides has been brought together at the imperial institute, and is now to be despatched to Canada for exhibition at various centres throughout the Dominion.

Another subject of importance to Canada is the possibility of direct trade with India in shellac, as to which the imperial institute has also been in communication with the department of trade and commerce who are consulting manufacturers throughout Canada. It appears that in this trade also important development may result.

Under the new constitution of the imperial institute, provided by the act of parliament of last year, it is clear that it will become an important auxiliary to Canada in promoting inter-imperial trade in raw materials. A special committee for Canada has been appointed, and is now at work advising as to the directions in which the imperial institute can best assist the Dominion.

The Canadian committee consists of the Hon. Sir George Perley as chairman; Mr. R. M. Kindersley, governor of the Hudson's Bay Company; Mr. J. G. Colmer, C.M.G., formerly of the high commissioner's office in London; Mr. J. H. Plummer of the Dominion Steel Corporation and Sir Keith Price of Messrs. Price and Pierce, lumber merchants. This committee is now sitting regularly under the chairmanship of the high commissioner at the imperial institute.

Return of Prisoners

The new arrangements between the British and German government concerning the return of prisoners of war, or their removal in certain cases to a neutral country are unlikely to affect Canadian prisoners, the Canadian Associated Press understands, for some time at least.

There will be many prisoners from English corps, such as those taken at Mons, who will receive consideration first. Therefore, although many Canadians have been in captivity for almost two years, they cannot be dealt with for some time.

Death Is Not Painful

It Is But the End of a Chapter in the Book of Life

Is death—the act of dying, the cessation of physical life—painful? The question is one of supreme interest, for many who have lost loved ones in this terrible war would feel a great lightening of the burden of grief if they could be assured that death was not an awful and fear-some concentration of soul-and-body-rending agony.

The answer can be given at once. Death is painless!

The act of dying, of course, must be separated from the days, hours or minutes that precede it. That period may—almost must—hold something of pain, yet there is this consoling thought—that when physical suffering reaches a certain point, a merciful unconsciousness almost invariably supervenes. The heart-breaking groans of wounded men are not always conscious groans. They are often Nature's vocal protest against the disturbance of the vital machinery of the body, and a sufferer who feels no pain may utter them.

The foregoing applies to men who lie wounded and dying on the battle field, or in the trenches. In our hospitals, if pain is not quite banished, it is greatly alleviated and made bearable.

How physical pain affects each of us varies greatly. According to what we are by temperament and character, inherited or acquired, so we face or flinch from pain.

The same rule applies to the act of dying. We may be temperamentally unafraid of death, or our self-made character may be such that we can face death without fear. Death, therefore, holds no terror. And even in those cases where death does hold terror—there are those who are terribly afraid of the act of dying—it can be said at once that the terror the fear, is one of prospect, of contemplation only, and not of actual experience. The act of dying, the moment when the heart ceases to beat, has nothing of pain, nothing of horror. The "rending of soul and body" is picturesque fiction, holding nothing of fact.

Deaths are in reality sudden, although we apply the word to one type only. A bullet through the brain or heart may cause "sudden death" in the sense that the physical machinery stops suddenly; but the death that follows an illness is really equally sudden. The machinery stops just the same, and with equal suddenness, even if it has slowed up before the actual stopping.

What we call "death" is, after all, merely the culmination, premature or natural, of the dying that is going on within us each minute. Every blow we strike, every thought we think, is accompanied by the death of a certain amount of muscular or nervous tissue. In health the "death" is followed by new life—the tissue is renewed.

There is no more pain in the death of the whole physical organism than there is in the death of one cell.

In that act of dying there may be pre-death pains, but the act itself is painless. Those who have been close to actual death, and restored, have stated that their sensations—the death sensations—were pleasant, almost alluringly so. It is not quite easy to realize, but the fact remains that "death" is quite natural, and that which is natural, part of Nature's order never holds pain. It is when Nature is outraged, or its working interfered with, that there is pain and suffering.

Death is but the end of a chapter in the book of life. There is no death agony. Kindly Nature has seen to that.—From Answers, London.

Cold Storage Architecture

Government Bulletin Gives Valuable Advice Useful to Farmers

To meet an ever-increasing demand for information respecting the construction of ice houses and small cold storage systems for farmers, country storekeepers, milk producers, hotel keepers, owners of country homes and others, the Dominion department of agriculture has issued bulletin No. 49, of the dairy and cold storage branch, entitled "Small Cold Storage and Dairy Buildings," the immediate sponsors for which are Mr. J. A. Ruddick, dairy and cold storage commissioner, and Mr. Joseph Burgess, cold storage inspector. The bulletin is a complete handbook on cold storage construction of a comparatively simple and inexpensive kind. Besides minute explanatory details of plans and material required for construction of ice houses and refrigerators, a series of drawings prepared by the architect's branch of the department of public works is presented, of which blue prints on a scale of one inch to two feet can be had free on application to the dairy and cold storage commissioner, while the bulletin itself can be had, also free, by writing to the publications branch, department of agriculture, Ottawa. If the information herein contained were extensively made use of, not only would much waste be avoided and financial profit accrued, but considerable benefit would be derived in health and the enjoyment of life enhanced. Five different plans are given in the bulletin with complete specifications for each and a statement of quantities of ice that can be stored.

A Simple Experiment

How to Measure the Size of the Moon

Any boy or girl can measure the size of the moon by carrying out a simple experiment, and using the fact found in any geography book—that the mean distance of the moon from the earth is 238,840 miles.

We do not need to know a great deal, or be very observant, to realize that the farther away an object is from us, the smaller it seems, says My Magazine. If we stand, say 100 feet from a wall, it appears to be a certain height, but, if we go 200 feet away, the apparent height dwindles to half, and at 400 feet this is a quarter, and so on. The apparent size of an object, therefore, varies in a regular proportion, according to the distance; and it is this knowledge, properly used, that enables us to measure the size of the moon.

Let us cut out a cardboard disk the size of a five-shilling piece, and stick this with a dab of gum or paste to the window pane when the moon is at the full. We then stand in such a position that the disk is between us and the moon, and we step back until the little round card exactly covers the outline of the moon, no more and no less. Now measure the distance from where we are standing to the window, and it will be found that this is 165.1-3 inches. Our geography book tells us that the moon is 238,840 miles from the earth, and at that distance it appears exactly the same size as the disk at 165.1-3 inches from our eye. By reducing the distance of the moon to inches, and dividing the result by 165.1-3, we find that the moon is 92,500,000 times bigger than the disk. To get the diameter of the moon, therefore, we measure the diameter of the disk, and multiply that by 92,500,000. The result is 2,160.1-2 miles, which is within a mile of the actual diameter of the moon, as measured elaborately, namely, 2,159.1-2 miles.

Having found the diameter, we can get the circumference by multiplying the diameter by 3.1416. As the moon is an almost perfect sphere, we get the area of its surface by multiplying the circumference by the diameter, and to get the cubic contents we multiply the area of the surface by one-third of the radius—that is, a sixth of the diameter.

Just Blast Foe Fleet With Dose Of Dynamite

Los Angeles Inventor Is All Ready to End War on Easy Instalments

A submarine controlled entirely by wireless that operates on the surface or under water, dives and emerges, fires shells and torpedoes, apparently of its own volition, is the invention of Robert Morton of Los Angeles.

Morton gave the first public demonstration of his invention at Edendale, Cal., recently. The machine used is eight feet six inches long and weighs 800 pounds. It worked successfully at every turn and responded like a living thing to Morton's touches on a wireless instrument key.

The model ran the length of the tank as the inventor touched the key of his wireless. Another touch reversed the propellers and the model returned to its base.

Then another wave opened the valves of the little craft and it sank until only its antennae were showing. A tiny torpedo attached to the bow was then released by the wireless and sped to the end of the tank, where it exploded.

Again the key flashed and the water around the craft became suddenly agitated. The pumps of "Radio 1," the name of the model, were forcing out the water that had been taken aboard. In less than five minutes the boat was on the surface once more.

There was a gun mounted on the deck of the craft, apparently for show, but Morton manipulated the wireless once more and the gun fired a miniature shell which, like the torpedo, exploded.

"I can make a 50 foot submarine on these lines," the inventor said, "fill it half full of nitroglycerin, guide it into the Kiel canal from an airplane and destroy every ship within a radius of miles, or I can guide the submarine into the mine fields of Heligoland, blow it up and sweep the entrance to the German naval base clear of mines. It simply means using the submarine itself as a huge mine."

Glass in China

Most of the window glass imported into China at present is of American manufacture, instead of being the product of Belgian glassworks, as before the war. The United States also supplies the larger part of the plate glass imports, says Popular Mechanics, and would supply practically all of both grades of glass, according to our consul-general at Hong Kong, if freight rates from this country were adjusted to meet those from Great Britain. Large stocks of Belgian and British window glass were on hand in Hong Kong warehouses when the war came, and it took a year or more to deplete these stocks and open the market for American glass, which was sent to China in large quantities in 1916.

Solving the Food Problem

Basis of Organization of the Food Controller's Office

The collective food experiences of the Dominion is to be employed to solve the food problem and secure essential food supplies for Great Britain and the allied armies and nations. There is to be the closest possible co-operation between the food controller's office, the federal and provincial governments, and national and local organizations of a public character.

The basis of organization of the food controller's office provides for the creation of six departments to deal with various phases of the food problem.

There will be a central advisory committee composed of representatives of the government, the churches, labor organizations, urban interests, farmers, rural municipalities, and women's organizations. This central body will advise the departments through the food controller.

Provincial machinery is to be established through the creation of special provincial committees to advise upon plans prepared by the departments and approved by the food controller. Each provincial committee will include in its personnel representatives of the government, of the churches, of the schools, of the farmers, of labor, of urban and rural districts, and of men's and women's associations. In addition, special committees, representing producers, manufacturers, handlers and consumers of food products, will be appointed to investigate and formulate plans for action on individual problems dealt with by the departments. Action has already been taken in this regard by the creation of the food consumption control committee and the fish committee.

The interior organizations of the food controller's office will include:

Food saving department; food distribution department; food industries department; information and statistics department; business and office department; educational department.

The food saving department will deal with such problems as:

(a) Consumption in public eating places, etc.

(b) Instruction in methods of conservation in private houses.

(c) Instruction in preservation of perishable products.

(d) Instruction in substitution of foods to take the place of those required for export.

(e) Securing the co-operation of national, provincial and local organizations.

The food industries department will have charge of:

(a) Matters relating to flour, bread, meat, fish, dairy products, canned and all manufactured food.

(b) Preparation of certain foods in order to encourage their use and to insure plentiful supplies.

The food distribution department will be divided into sections:

(a) To deal with purchase, prices, storage, transport and sale of food for home consumption and export problems.

(b) To advise with British and foreign buyers.

(c) To advise with handlers and shippers.

The information and statistics department will have sub-divisions to:

(a) To gather statistics from government departments and international sources and tabulate them for the use of the other departments.

(b) Ascertain the quantity, location, ownership and sources of food supplies for home consumption and for export.

The business department, in charge of the assistant chief of staff, will handle general office organization, accounting, finances, office supplies and systematic filing of all data and correspondence.

The educational department will be responsible for the dissemination of general news for the information and instruction of the public, and the publication of all educational and other matters supplied to it by other departments.

The personnel of the national and provincial advisory committees, and the heads of the various departments will be announced shortly.

Beavers Are Increasing

Would Soon Become Extinct If Trapping Restrictions Were Removed

There was a time when the beaver was almost extinct in the older parts of Manitoba. Such is not now the case. The 1916 report of the Manitoba department of agriculture points out that "these animals are increasing rapidly and are to be found in the midst of old settled districts." Sentimentally, the preservation of the beaver should appeal to all Canadians; yet the value of its fur and the ease of capture would soon cause the total extinction of the species if the guardianship of the government were removed and free hunting or trapping permitted. As it is now, the beavers in all the older parts of Manitoba are considered as the exclusive property of the government, to be administered for the good of all the people, and for many years no open season has prevailed.

Cuba's Serious Plight

By Robert Wickliffe Woolley

STRUGGLING Cuba faces a financial crisis, but it is still possible for the United States to steer her safely over the shoals and breakers and, after all, keep the pledge so solemnly given twelve years ago. Will she do it? It is a lamentable fact that no one in Havana who has closely observed the course of recent events believes she will and that no one in Washington who is at all familiar with the intentions of President Taft and his advisers doubts for an instant that within a year the stars and stripes will be unfurled over Morro and Cabanas Castles, never to be hauled down again. True, President Gomez has succeeded for the time being in quelling the race troubles instigated by the negro general, Evarista Estanoz, but the blacks are reported to be organizing with greater diligence than ever before. The promises made to them by the Liberal leaders at the close of the second American intervention have not been kept, and the more intelligent among them—also the more grasping—have decreed that there must be a new order of things. It is generally agreed that when the time to strike does arrive there will be plenty of funds to finance the revolution and that these will come from the United States. There are men in Cuba in a position to know whereof they speak, who will tell you the names of certain capitalists and of certain interests that are ready to furnish them on short notice. I only know that their reasoning is sound and that at the time this article was written none of these men or concerns had attracted the finger of suspicion. Of course, the blacks may not lead the revolt, but they will turn out in such numbers that their wishes will have to be heeded to—and the balance of power in their hands bodes ill for the island republic.

I was told by men in the confidence of Gomez that he realizes only too well what the future has in store for him. It is a matter of record that some of his acts are amazing, and that he and the members of his cabinet are daily accused of grafting. The bold manner in which the telephone concession was renewed in Havana after Palma had refused to grant another monopoly and even Magon had declined to act, called forth scathing denunciations from press and public. It is generally conceded there that somebody received an honorarium of about \$300,000. It has long been predicted that before the day of reckoning arrives the United Railways of Havana, a corporation controlled by British capital, will triumph in its effort to exchange its present terminal, the Villanueva Station, in the heart of the city of Havana, for the enormously valuable arsenal property on the water front. The deal would have been consummated some time ago, had not some one at Washington let it be known that the United States would frown upon such action. Considerably more than a million dollars in graft is at stake.

On June 15th last, adherents of President Gomez made a desperate attempt to force the Senate bill providing for the trade between government and railroad through the Cuban house of representatives, but an acrimonious debate, during which many pistols were drawn and insulting epithets were hurled right and left, was precipitated at a caucus of the Liberals held just previous to the session of the day and, by a vote of 45 to 31, it was decided—the Conservatives dissenting—to postpone debate on the measure indefinitely. That means Gomez will put the deal through. Corruption is rampant. In Cuba the goat is the symbol of graft. The Spanish for goat is "chivo," which word is also the Cuban slang for corrupt scheme. For many months certain daily and weekly papers of Havana have teemed with cartoons, the principal figure in which is the "chivo." When the United States Congress passed a bill recently appropriating \$100,000 with which to begin work on the raising of the wreck of the "Maine," it was suggested in the States that a monument be erected on the spot where the vessel now lies and presented to the Cuban people. Whereupon "La Politica Comica" proposed a pedestal, such as that supporting the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor, surmounted by the huge figure of a goat, whose eyes of tremendous candlepower would shine nightly upon graft-ridden Havana.

By the way, Senor Tarriente, editor of "La Politica Comica," narrowly escaped becoming a martyr to the cause of honest government a few months ago. He had handled the case of Postmaster General Orense Nodarse and his administration of the post-office department most vigorously and had reflected upon the moral character of that official in a manner calculated to provoke a fight. One evening, while he was talking on the veranda of his home with his wife, Nodarse walked up and shot and seriously wounded him, without giving him the slightest chance to defend himself. The trait official was arrested and he resigned from the cabinet. Feeling against him in Havana ran high, but, to the astonishment of the whole country, President Gomez granted a full pardon and reappointed him postmaster-general. To commemorate the cases in which executive clemency has been extended, for no other reason than political expediency, to murderers and other criminals, would require more space than the confines of this article permit. However, in the releasing of jailbirds Gomez is following the example set by Governor-generals Wood and Magon.

But misgovernment has been the rule and insurrection has been in the air from the day that Gomez was inaugurated. Why, when the ships bearing the American troops sailed out of Havana harbor immediately following that event, nets were freely made in

the leading hotels and cafes, that they would be called back by wireless before arriving at New York. It was evident that the work—of the proper sort—was nowhere near completed, and that responsible Cubans who had the welfare of their country at heart had no confidence whatever in the new regime. Gomez was fortunate in having the law-abiding for his enemies. A large majority of those who make a business of creating discord and organizing revolts were enlisted under his banner and the few who were not, for the time being, did not count.

One of the first moves of the new president was to let it be known that he was about to appoint Ricardo Arango, who had openly insulted the wife of a former military governor of Havana and other American women only a few years before, chief of the secret police. Vice-President Zayas and the Zayista members of the cabinet notified him that they would resign if he dared to do such a thing, and so great a feeling of alarm was there throughout the island that stocks on the Havana Exchange dropped from two to five points. The president quickly reconsidered and appointed Jose Ugarte instead.

"Prior to 1906 over 40,000 laborers came annually from Spain," says Consul general Rogers. "In 1906 this number was reduced nearly one-third; in 1907 it further declined to 50 per cent. of the immigration of 1906, and in 1908 it had fallen to about 40 per cent.; to be exact, there were 24,406 immigrants in 1907, of whom 22,237 were Spanish, 504 North Americans and 1925 of all nations; in 1908 there were 18,448 from Spain, 847 from North America and 1,635 from all other parts of the world. The theory is now advanced that the planter can better afford to train the indifferent, than to pay high wages to the transient. If the Spaniard would only stay in Cuba, there would be no question about the matter, since his work is unquestionably better and the increase of population would soon cause an adjustment of the wage scale."

But, alas! he does not. He can live on less than the Sicilian who digs up our streets and helps to construct our railroads. Every penny of his savings he takes back to Spain. The sum total of this drain is told in figures that are stupendous. So, the question which confronts Cuba is: "What is to be done to insure the return to the island of a fair proportion of the money paid for her products in order that it may be circulated there?" Certainly the reckless abandon of those now in power does not conduce to such an end. It is a notable fact that to-day fewer Americans reside on the island than have been there at any time since the opening months of the first intervention. Many went believing it to be a land of golden opportunities where great riches could be reaped with little or no outlay; they soon learned to their sorrow that such was not the case. Spain was forced to withdraw her army and relinquish her ownership, but the Spaniard remained—and nowhere is there a shrewder tradesman. For centuries it has been conceded that the Hebrews and the Parsees are the most successful business men in the world. It is a significant fact that not many more than a baker's dozen of the former are to be found in the entire island. And I have not learned that there is any record of a Parsee ever having tried his luck there.

But Cuba has untold resources and would literally blossom as if touched by a magic wand if the United States would only play fair, and see that a suitable form of government is established and maintained.

"Cheap interest is not to be obtained by means of banks or monopolies," said Senator Berenguer in the Cuban senate on March 4th last. "It is to be obtained by the strengthening of our political institutions; by the proper exercise of civil rights; by an honest opposition, and, above all, by the constant respecting of the constitution. It would be even preferable that we should die or hang and that our planters should fail of means of carrying on production than that we should violate the fundamental precepts of the nation, for if these are respected the republic will be saved. I do not speak with the voice of a demagogue or of one without means; only yesterday I finished making fifty thousand sacks of sugar. I know that our welfare depends solely on respect for the laws which guarantee the citizen."

Probably no better summary of the situation in Cuba to-day could be given than that delivered by Senor Sangulilly, at a banquet rendered him last February, just after he had become secretary of state. In part he said:

"Empoverished by wars and cornucopias, losing each day the fertile lands which, for lack of association, and through necessity, they have not been able to keep, surrounded by very powerful foreigners who owe their economic pre-eminence to an accumulation of fortuitous circumstances, slowly invaded by irresistible capitalistic companies and audacious syndicates, which daily increase production, yes, but contribute chiefly to the wealth that goes out of the country—the native population is being dislodged from its possessions—many with final ruin—until now there remains to the Cubans only the public offices and their heroic banner, outward and palpable signs of their national existence and sovereignty. In intimate contact with numerous foreigners, some of whom have not yet even learned to love us, while others have not learned even to respect us, and in the midst of conditions so unfavorable in every way, we can best employ our efforts in conserving what remains to us of our lands,

in earning respect, and, if possible, the affection of those living with us; above all, in procuring the maintenance of moral and material peace in such exemplary purity of administration that no one shall, even in diabolical nightmare, conceive the criminal idea of overthrowing us—either by valorous intrigue or by force."

That last sentence sounds a pitiful note and illustrates well the plight of Cuba. Senor Sangulilly is a man of high character and infinitely greater integrity than those associated with him in the Gomez cabinet. The president was bitterly criticized for entrusting him with the State portfolio, because of his outspoken opposition to the policy pursued by the United States toward Cuba.

The greatest sugar crop ever produced on the island has just been gathered and marketed. This naturally brought a great deal of money into the island, and it was generally believed that the consequent prosperity would postpone the day of reckoning for Gomez and his party. This day cannot long be deferred, however, because the increased wealth went into the pockets of the planter and the owner of the crop, not to the laborer. And even if some of it did, the lottery would soon have corralled it.

Referring to the situation, "La Lucha," edited and owned by A. San Miguel, associate of Frank Steinhart and erstwhile supporter of Gomez, says:

"There is no need of discussing the situation with pessimistic views. Let us consider with cold reason, analyzing the causes and observing all of the phenomena. Just after making the greatest sugar crop in the history of Cuba, for which the planters have received almost fabulous prices, money is very tight. The planters are holding their profits; this is abnormal. A sugar crop, such as that just marketed, following upon another excellent crop, ought to be a great stimulus to economic activity, instead of the general paralysis to be noted. The lack of confidence is the sole explanation; that cannot be denied, and it behooves us to ascertain to what cause this lack of confidence, this widespread distrust, is due. Is it that the country has no confidence in the government?"

Yes, sir. And what a desperate effort President Gomez has made recently to inspire the confidence of those who elected him to office, under the auspices of Provisional Governor Magon, who, counselled by Frank Steinhart, he has subsidized most of the newspapers of Havana, and thereby succeeded in forestalling a certain amount of criticism, though the publishers who have declined to receive \$1,000 per month out of the treasury and other government funds have scored him rather freely.

A Pill for Brain Workers—The man who works with his brains is more liable to derangement of the digestive system than the man who works with his hands, because the one calls upon his nervous energy while the other applies only his muscular strength. Brain fog begets irregularities of the stomach and liver, and the best remedy that can be used is Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. They are especially compounded for such cases and all those who use them can certify to their superior power.

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Full Pound Cans, 25c.

He has travelled the length and breadth of the island and has caused to be printed in the subsidized journals lengthy notices of the alleged enthusiasm displayed by the populace in all the towns he has visited, whereas the receptions actually accorded him were as a rule anything but cordial.

It is related that President Gomez ordered his secretary of war to inquire what the cost of a gunboat would be, so ashamed was he of having to send to the Hudson-Fulton celebration at New York last fall a yacht, formerly owned by a rich Bostonian, as the representative of the Cuban Navy! Several letters were written and the one which reached a Massachusetts ship-

building concern was taken seriously. That company promptly undertook to find out what competition was likely to be encountered, and is said to have discovered that two big mail order houses in Chicago had been asked for prices.

"After all, it is hard to take seriously children whom we, ourselves children at the colonial business, have not yet taught to walk."

It Will Prevent Ulcerated Throat—At the first symptoms of sore throat, which presages ulceration and inflammation, take a spoonful of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Add a little sugar to it to make it palatable. It will allay the irritation and prevent the ulceration and swelling that are so painful. Those who were periodically subject to quins have thus made themselves immune to attack.

Your Druggist Will Tell You
Mullein Eye Remedy Relieves Sore Eyes, Strengthens Weak Eyes, Doesn't Smart, Soothes Eye Pain, and Sells for 50c. Try Mullerin in Your Eye, and in Baby's Eyes for Scaly Eyelids and Granulation.

Ten Sound Reasons Why You Should Buy

NA-DRU-CO

(Pronounced NA-DROO-KO)

Medicinal and Toilet Preparations

Because They are

1. **Guaranteed by the largest Wholesale Drug Firm in America**



the National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada, Limited.

2. **Made of Purest Ingredients**

every ounce of which has passed rigid tests for strength and purity.

3. **Compounded by Expert Chemists**

legally qualified to dispense prescriptions.

4. **Made according to Proven Formulae**

tested for years for safety and efficiency.

5. **Not "Cure-Alls"**

but specific prescriptions for particular ailments.

6. **Non-Secret**

We will furnish to any physician or druggist, on request, a list of the ingredients in any Na-Dru-Co preparation. Ask your druggist.

7. **A Complete Trade-marked Line**

including practically every Toilet or Medicinal preparation you ever need.

8. **Made in Canada**

by Canadians—for Canadians' benefit.

9. **On Sale Throughout Canada**

If your druggist hasn't the particular Na-Dru-Co article you need, he can get it within 2 days.

10. **A "Money Back" Proposition**

If any Na-Dru-Co preparation is unsatisfactory we will gladly refund your money.

Na-Dru-Co Headache Wafers

Stop a headache in 30 minutes. Contains no harmful drug.

Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets

Cure heartburn—heartburn—flatulence—indigestion—chronic dyspepsia.

Na-Dru-Co Laxatives

Act without any discomfort. Increased doses not needed.

Na-Dru-Co Baby Tablets

Relieve Baby's ills. Especially valuable during teething.

National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada, Limited

Wholesale Branches at:

Halifax—St. John—Montreal—Ottawa—Kingston—Toronto—Hamilton—London—Winnipeg—Regina—Calgary—Nelson—Vancouver—Victoria.

41

The Didsbury Pioneer

H. E. Osgood, Prop.
Subscription: \$1.50 per year
U. S. Points: \$2.00 per year

Slaughtering Geese.

Don't kill the goose that lays your golden egg.

When McKenzie & Mann demand that the Canadian government cough up sixty million dollars for stock in the Canadian Northern Railway that a Royal Commission of experts has declared is of no value, they are adding insult to injury—and are killing the goose that lays their golden egg.

While the politicians are quarrelling amongst themselves as to the distribution of the spoils of war—not spoils taken from the enemy, but the inordinate profits taken from their friends—the Canadian recruiting stations are all marking time and the Canadian Expeditionary Force is on the anxious seat, as, although there are 60,000 reserves ready and in training to fill up the gaps in the fighting line, the casualties are so numerous that the reserves are rapidly being transferred to the firing line, and a break in the line furnishing reserves seems inevitable, for the reason that for months the number of enlistments for the infantry has been only a small fraction of the casualties in the trenches, the latest report showing over 8,000 casualties in two weeks and only 800 enlistments for the infantry during the same period of time. Recruits under the selective draft will not be ready for active service until late next summer. War and domestic politics cannot be mixed and whosoever of our public men persist in the attempt will lose their reputation for wisdom and—kill the goose that lays their golden egg.

When the government under the leadership of Arthur Meighen, the

solicitor general, lay violent hands on the franchise, one of the bulwarks of British liberty, even though it may be done in the name of patriotism, is—killing the goose that lays their golden egg. They might far better appoint 250 soldier members to represent Canada at large and take pot luck with Canada at home, than disfranchise by the wholesale those whom they believe will vote against them.

When Quebec attempts to rule Canada on a lukewarm Imperial and a glacial win-the-war policy—though it may be under the leadership of the most brilliant man in Canada today—the French Canadians are killing the goose that lays their golden egg.

Honor to Whom**Honor Is Due**

The flag flew at half-mast on Saturday in honor of—under ordinary circumstances we would say out of respect for, but when a man gives his life for his country he dies an honorable death—Corporal James Sinclair, who fell while fighting on the battlefields of Europe in the cause of freedom and humanity. Corporal Sinclair was prominent in the public life of Didsbury for years and was a town councillor when the call came for him to don the kahki and without hesitation he enlisted. He was a frank, kind hearted, broad minded and progressive citizen, of whom the world stands in need of many more.

Rev. D. Marshall paid the following tribute to the sterling character of Corporal Sinclair preliminary to his sermon on Sunday evening:

"Another, who was an adherent of this congregation and a member of the fighting forces of our King and country, has made the supreme sacrifice. I refer to Corporal James Sinclair, who went overseas with the 137th battalion. Word has just

been received that he died of wounds on Aug. 25th.

"It is unnecessary for me to make mention of the splendid qualities of his character. His life speaks for itself. What I want to say is this—no thought of adventure or anything of that kind moved him to leave his business and put on the King's uniform. Only a sense of duty and a desire to do his bit in the cause of freedom could have induced him to do that. Let us not say to ourselves, therefore—as we are likely to do—"poor Jim." True, he has been cut off in the prime of his manhood and he has missed a good deal of this life—but life is not measured so much by years as by service; we may stretch an hour to eternity and we may cram eternity into an hour. It is not for pity and sympathy that his life and service and sacrifice call, but for admiration and for volunteers to step forward and fill the gap that his fall has made in the ranks of those who are fighting the cause of freedom, for which cause he gave his life.

"Let us keep all our pity and sympathy for those—his relatives and friends—who shall look in vain for the return of a noble and self-sacrificing man."

Corporal Sinclair left his home in the Orkney Islands, where his father and mother still live, and with his two brothers, Dave, of Didsbury, and Robert, came to Canada about 14 years ago, settling first in Toronto, where he was a contractor. He then went to New Ontario, where he built the greater part of the town of Matheson, also being in the contracting business in New Liskeard and Cochrane.

He came to Didsbury about seven years ago and started the blacksmith business with his brother and in 1913 was elected to the council, which position he held until he joined the 137th Battalion.

The flakes of death are falling thick and fast on the men in the trenches and occasionally a large heavily-moisture laden flake falls upon the cheek of loved ones at home, to melt and be brushed away, but the memory of it lingers and we involuntarily cry out "How long, O Lord, how long? Will this fearful disturbance of the peace of the world last forever?"

Lone Pine.

The Burns boys, who bought A. A. Dyck's farm, have returned from their trip to Hanna, bringing with them 87 head of cattle and two loads of implements.

The crops are all cut and threshing has already begun.

FOR SALE—One 6-ft. Deering binder and one re-built 8-ft. Massey-Harris binder.—McCLAIN-WRIGGLESWORTH CO.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

The famous Saunders' Creek and Lethbridge

A car of Lethbridge to arrive any day

ALBERTA-PACIFIC GRAIN CO., Ltd.

S. R. WOOD, Manager, Didsbury Branch.

BIRTHS

ROBERTS—On Wednesday, Sept. 12th, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Roberts, a son.

Didsbury Opera House.

Every Saturday night the popular and highly entertaining Blue Bird Pictures will be shown

"Strangers from Somewhere,"

Featuring the great Franklyn Farnum, is the title of the story the pictures will tell on

Saturday, Sept. 22nd

beginning at 8.30 sharp.

WM. FARRINGTON, Mgr. and Prop.

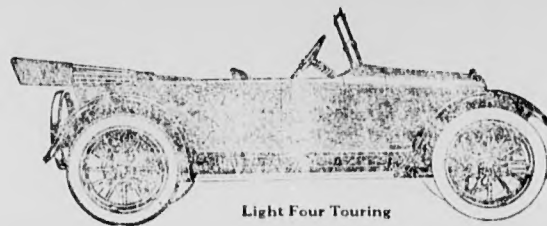
The Right Furnace

McClary's Sunshine Furnace is absolutely right—right in idea, in design, in construction, in price and in performance. It's a furnace made for your needs and is complete in every single detail. Write for free, descriptive booklet.

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SUNSHINE FURNACE**

LONDON TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
ST. JOHN, N.B. HAMILTON CALGARY
SASKATOON EDMONTON

For Sale by W. G. LIESEMER, Didsbury, Alta



Light Four Touring

Canada's Choice

Few of the highways and byways in the Dominion are strangers to the Overland Light Four touring car.

The popular demand for this model has made it a familiar sight from Nova Scotia to British Columbia.

And its popularity is growing greater every day.

For it has the style and beauty usually found only in cars selling for a much higher figure.

Moreover, it is dependable—a real family car, one that will carry five people in comfort and safety.

The motor is powerful, quiet and of sturdy construction.

Soft cushions, long resilient cantilever rear springs and large four inch tires absorb practically all jolts and jars of the road.

Drop in and see this car. Let us show you real four cylinder performance. A demonstration will convince you as it has thousands of others.

Walter Leslie, Local Agent, Didsbury, Alta.

Willys-Overland, Limited

Willys-Knight and Overland Motor Cars and Light Commercial Wagons
Head Office and Works, West Toronto, Ontario

**FRUIT! FRUIT!**

By the Car Load

Special Price

on your

Fruit Jars

Pints 90c

Quarts \$1.10

1-2 Gals 1.30

Jar Rings

5 doz 25c

We have bought a car of Washington Peaches and Prunes, which we are unloading Wednesday afternoon, when we will have a large supply of Bartlet Pears, Crabs, Ripe Tomatoes, Green Tomatoes, Pickling Onions, Apples, Everything in the Fruit and Vegetable line.

Special Price

on Sugar

with your

Fruit Orders

20 lbs \$2.15

100 lbs for

\$10.75

WILLIAMS & LITTLE, Didsbury

"THE STORE THAT SATISFIES."

A Moral Bankrupt

Germany Has Utterly Lost Faith and Confidence of the World

After three years of war, we hear a great deal about German manpower being exhausted. There is renewed talk about German finances being at the point of collapse. That Germany's food supply is failing, everybody knows; that many of her industries are ruined, is not denied; that her shipping and commerce have suffered blows from which it will take a generation to recover, is admitted by German business men. It is not strange that they are reported to be urging peace as an imperative necessity if anything is to be saved out of the wreck. But Germany has to mourn today a greater loss than any of those mentioned. She has squandered her moral assets. At a time when she needs to call up all her reserves of good faith and confidence, she finds that they have been wasted. Nobody believes her. Nobody trusts her. Upon the German government the disgraceable evidence that it is morally bankrupt is being pressed from every quarter.

This is the indisputable truth which stands out in the reception throughout the world of the latest peace proposals by Germany. They meet with almost universal skepticism and suspicion. This would not be the case if Germany stood at present in the position which she occupied in the world's estimation at the beginning of 1914. If at that time we had had a specific resolution adopted by the German reichstag and a declaration by the German chancellor, emphatic, renewed, explained, we should all have said that here was something seriously to be reckoned with. It would have been the Germany which we thought we knew saying what it would be reasonable to believe true. But three years have sufficed to destroy that presumption. It is Germany herself that has taught the world to distrust her. A long course of lawlessness heaped upon duplicity, of brutality intermingled with deceit, has made every utterance of the German government suspected. Hence, the amazing, painful, unanimity with which public men and the press in all beligerent and neutral countries have looked upon the repeated peace proffers of the German authorities as merely a snare for the unwary. Whom are they tricking now? What new betrayal are they preparing? For what fresh burst of ferocity is all this a mask? Such are the questions everywhere provoked by the German official advances in behalf of peace. Germany ostensibly holds out an olive-branch; but prudent statesmen insist upon examining it to see if it does not conceal a dagger.

Thus is the fated and terrible punishment of Germany already beginning. She is reaping what she has sowed. Her rulers have brought the good name of their country into disrepute. Their promises no longer pass anywhere at their face value. Every governmental move by Germany is closely scrutinized to see if some treachery is not wrapped up in it. It is as if the word "German" had now become the international trademark for double-dealing. This is the havoc which the German government, in three years, has made of the proud old tradition of Deutsche Treue! Today Germans look around the horizon and see nowhere a nation that will accept the bare pledge of the German government. Everywhere they perceive dislike and distrust. This is the moral punishment of Germany for her crimes, and it is not to be wondered at that many of her citizens are crying out that the punishment is greater than they can bear.

In their long-studied plan to win the great war, the German military rulers depended mainly upon two things—terrorism and trickery. Both have not only failed them, but have recoiled upon them with tremendous and disastrous effect. Against German brutality, the exhaustless heroisms of the soul of man rose in a mighty flood. Like the man in Browning's "Instans Tyrannus," Belgium "stood erect, caught at God's skirts, and prayed," so that today it is Germany that is "afraid." And even more overwhelming for Germany than the reaction against her barbarous methods in war is the inevitable result, as we see it now, of her treaty-breaking, her underground plotting, her treacherous dealing with nations at peace with her. The time has come when the German government desires to have its acts and words credited, but finds that it has itself cut away the moral props under it. Its fair language today is read in the light of Bethmann-Hollweg's talk of peace in December, 1916, though he afterwards admitted that he was merely seeking to gain time to build submarines and make the war more ferocious than ever.

The intercepted Zimmermann note is not forgotten. The German foreign office has made itself the synonym for untrustworthiness. The German government has discredited in advance its own documents. It has turned every man's hand against it. This, of course, cannot go on forever. The rest of the world has got to live with Germany; and, in the end, an iron-bound agreement will have to be made with her. But meanwhile, at the present juncture, Germany presents the melancholy

spectacle of a great nation that has morally committed suicide.—From the New York Evening Post.

Laws Differ In Countries As To Nationality

Children Born in British Empire are British Despite Parents' Nationality

Which country does a man belong to? That of his father, or that in which he was born? asks Answers. We know that an Englishwoman who marries a German becomes a German herself, but what of her children, or those of any other German born in this country?

At the present time this question is often discussed by people who, holding opposite opinions on the subject, sometimes express them with much more force than logic. Those persons, for instance, who hold that you follow the nationality of your father are apt to argue on the lines of the old "cross-talk" comedian, "Do you mean to tell me," he says, "that if a cat walks into a fish shop and has kittens, those kittens will be bloaters?"

The theory, however, is not so simple as that. For if one is always of his father's nationality, it follows that the father is of the nationality of his father, and so on into the remote past, and as the inhabitants of Great Britain are very largely descended from Normans and Saxons and Danes—to mention only a few of the sources from which our race has sprung—it would follow that scarcely anyone would be entitled to call himself an Englishman if the rule held good.

Fortunately, however, it does not. A man's nationality depends upon the laws of the country in which he lives, but as different countries have different laws on the subject it is natural that there should be a good deal of confusion about the matter.

You hear it said sometimes that it is wrong that the sons of Germans living in this country should be allowed to fight in our army, for the German law is that they are Germans. Quite so, but our law says that they are not. The law—not only of Britain, but the whole British empire—says that any child born within the dominions of King George is his lawful subject, and to object to such persons as Germans merely on account of their parentage is to place the German law above our own, which is hardly patriotic.

The object of the German law is clear enough. Germany has always wanted a large army, and has for long been losing many of her people through emigration, and she therefore says that these men and their sons, to no matter what quarter of the globe they go, are still Germans, and in time of war are bound to fight for Germany.

But Germany is by no means the only country in which this law obtains. It—or something like it—is in force in Russia, Austria and, indeed, in nearly every country in Europe, with one most important exception—that of our neighbor and her ally, France. And beyond Europe, in the United States, Canada, of course, and in practically all the different states of South America, we find that children born in those countries, no matter whom their parents may have been, are recognized as subjects of the land in which they were born.

When you consider the question it is clear that it must be so of necessity, for all these are what we call new countries, whose populations are still largely composed of immigrants from the older nations of Europe, and if all their children were to be recognized as natives of the countries from which their parents had come the real natives of these states would in many cases form only a minority of the population.

Similarly, France—through Frenchmen do not emigrate in large numbers—has for long suffered from a decline in population, and consequently is eager to avail herself of all the persons born within her boundaries. So that it is just as much from motives of self-protection that these countries support one view as that Germany and Russia hold to the opposite.

England's position is, perhaps, somewhat different. It will be noticed that the two groups into which the nations of the world are divided by this question are, broadly, the old autocratically-governed servile states such as Germany on the one hand, and the free, liberty-loving countries like France and America, on the other. It is but natural, therefore, that England, the home of freedom, should take her place among the latter.

What the World Rejects

Germany might have had her kaiser to the end of time were he always to be a man of peace and a good neighbor, but a braggart kaiser forever plotting against the freedom of his neighbors, and possessed of the terrible power to invade their territory and ravage and destroy, that the world will not have. So the war that began by the taking up arms against a malefactor and disturber of the peace has become a war to crush imperialism in its highest seat, to make the people the controllers of their destinies. There can be no peace until the people rule.—New York Times.

Canadian Wheats In Australia

Remarkable Success of Canadian Wheat in Southern Latitudes

The honorable minister of agriculture of Canada recently received a letter from Sir Joseph Carruthers of the legislative council, Sydney, New South Wales, in which reference is made to the remarkable success of some Canadian wheats, which were sent to him for test on his estate at Snowy River, at an elevation of 3,500 feet, where late and early frosts occur.

The following passage from the letter is of particular interest as showing that some of the varieties of wheat introduced by the Dominion cerealists, may prove of a great value in other countries than Canada:

I had secured Marquis seed three years before through our state department of agriculture. I was, therefore, able to compare your Marquis seed with my own growing. I found that the grain you sent to me was plumper, more even and a uniform dark red. However, after growing side by side in 1916 the resulting crop from each was the same, but your seed was purer. Last year from my crop I distributed Marquis wheat very largely in New South Wales, and also to a small extent in Queensland, Victoria and South Australia.

The results have been wonderfully successful. Yields up to 42 bushels to the acre have been harvested and the average is over 32 bushels. My own crops averaged about 38 bushels.

In this season rust has been most prevalent and wind storms are phenomenal, and rains laid the bulk of the crops down, yet Marquis has been almost free from rust and has stood up to both rain and wind so that it has beaten all others when grown side by side with them.

Huron wheat was grown from your seed for the first time in 1915-16 and I was able then to distribute 6 lots as well as to sow about 10 acres myself. The results have been splendid and the yields quite as good as Marquis, the crops being free from rust and standing up well. The grain is splendid and shows no sign of deterioration from the fine sample you sent me.

This year I am distributing to about 50 farmers and I anticipate there will be 500 acres under Huron and 5,000 acres under Marquis in the coming season.

Saskatchewan Homestead Map

Valuable Publication Can Be Obtained From the Government

A new edition of the Saskatchewan homestead map, a most beautiful publication both from the standpoint of the settler and the businessman, has just been issued by the natural resources intelligence branch of the department of the interior. The primary object of the map is to afford reliable information to the prospective settler as to lands open for location.

The color scheme adopted in former editions of the map has been simplified in this, the 15th edition. The land has been divided into two main classes. The first of these represents that which has been already patented and the second shows that which was entered for but not yet been patented. In addition to these divisions the various colors indicate forest reserves, Dominion parks, timber berths, grazing leases, Dominion land offices, and coal areas. Areas uncolored and shown as surveyed are available for settlement. Another very important feature shown is the precise location of the railroads—those great arteries of trade—while other topographical features such as the position of lakes and rivers are also indicated.

Application to the superintendent of the natural resources intelligence branch of the department of the interior, Ottawa, will procure a copy free of charge.

A Ypres in England

How many people interested in the Ypres offensive know, by the bye, that there is (or was) a Ypres in England? On the Sussex coast, near Rye, there still stands the Norman structure Ypres Tower. Reference to this 12th century edifice is to be found in Mr. E. H. Moorhouse's book "The Sussex Coast" and it is interesting to know that the Sussex tongue long ago adopted the easy pronunciation of "Wipers," thought by most people to be an invention of our present-day fighting men. Ypres Castle, of which the existing tower was the keep, was formerly the residence of William de Ypres, Earl of Kent, and considered by Richard Lionheart to be one of the greatest safeguards for the security of the kingdom.—London Daily News.

Short—I say, old man, can you lend me \$10?

Longley—Impossible. I've tried to lend you money several times, but you always seem to look upon it as a gift.—Boston Transcript.

Judge—It seems to me that you're a good-for-nothing rogue. Have you ever earned a dollar in your life?

Prisoner—Yes, yer honor; I voted for yer once.—Judge.

Confidence Of The Allies

Nothing in Outlook to Warrant Belief War Can Be Won by Huns

To believe that Germany can win this war would be to believe that all our faith is empty; that all we have loved and believed and trusted in the years of our lifetime and all that has been believed and trusted by our fathers and grandfathers is now going into the melting pot; that barbarism is at last to prevail over civilization, and brute force to replace humanity and justice. To believe that Germany can win this war is to cease believing in all that life holds for any of us.

And there is nothing in the present outlook or the past history of this war to warrant such a belief. In August and September, 1914, the German army, prepared for forty years, superior in numbers, in all that mechanical devices can do for an army, was defeated along the Marne, and that defeat made inevitable the ultimate defeat of Germany. The drive to Paris failed; the drive to Calais failed; the drive to Verdun failed. Along the Chemin-des-Dames still another drive is failing, and before many weeks have passed we shall see another British victory greater than the Somme, or Arras, or Ypres.

General Foch, who won the battle of the Marne, wrote years before that a battle is only lost when people believe it to be lost. On the battlefield he sent to Joffre a message we may well remember now: "My left is shaken, my centre is retreating, my right is routed; I shall attack." He did attack and won the Marne. We shall not lose this war with the Germans unless we will to lose it, unless we consent to lose it, unless we permit ourselves to be conquered in spirit while we still have weapons in our hands and strength in our bodies. It is time for the people of the United States to seek to acquire something of the determination of the French soldiers who said at Verdun, "They shall not pass!"—From the New York Tribune.

Saving Young Stock

How One of the Great Food Wastes Can Be Prevented

If the food administrator shall have power to prevent slaughter of infantile domestic animals and will exercise that power, he can eliminate one enormous waste at a single blow.

An enormous number of calves are slaughtered in this country annually. At present the prices of milk butter and cheese strongly tempt the owners of cows to dispose of calves as quickly as possible. Add to this the fact that a calf brings a higher price than ever before, it becomes a practical certainty that thousands of them are doomed to an early death.

The effect of this practice is far-reaching. It prevents an absolutely necessary increase in the supply of milk cows, aids the high price rating of dairy products, checks the increase of livestock on the farms, which thus get too little fertilization, and thus works against grain production.

So, too, gratification of the appetite for "fries" breaks down the effort to swell the production of eggs and of mature marketable poultry. A fry weighing one pound, would weigh four or five pounds next year and might be an industrious producer of eggs. A heifer calf, worth \$1, now, if of good type and quality, would probably be worth \$75 a year hence, and would soon be a producer of milk.

But so the practice goes on. Though we have united for hundreds of years, in condemnation of the woman who slew the hen that laid for her the golden eggs every day, we are foolishly depriving ourselves of a gain which is day by day assured, actuated by the hope of getting it all in a lump. "All is not gain that goes into the purse." Let the food administrator see what he can do with this, one of our greatest wastes.

Advertising Space a Commodity

Great Britain spent millions in advertising its great Victory Loan. Is that a reflection upon the patriotism of the Britain? It is not, rather, a testimony to their good sense. The empire had something to sell, and advertised it, paying for the advertising. The sale was made.

A billion dollar order for shoes for the army has been placed. A fair price is to be paid for the shoes. The manufacturers were not told that they should contribute their product as an evidence of their patriotism. Their patriotism will be shown in the making of good shoes.

Advertising the three billions of bonds yet to be sold will, it is estimated, cost about a million and a half dollars. The advertising should be placed on a business basis—paid for. It should be paid for by the government, not by private donations.—Editor and Publisher.

What Kills May Cure

Over a million tons of sunken merchant ships lie in shallow water near the Irish coast, and it is proposed to raise them by use of submarines. The submarine as a weapon in warfare has proved itself. As a rescue ship it may prove itself also.

Amalgamation Of Irrigation Bodies

Project Is Advisable, Says President at Close of Convention at Maple Creek

In his closing remarks before the Western Canada Irrigation association convention, President Motherwell made reference to the apparent advisability of amalgamation of the International Irrigation congress and the International Dry Farming congress. Dry farming and irrigation are simply different methods of providing moisture to the soil and the problems of the dry farmer and irrigator are allied and in many cases the same. Mr. Motherwell also intimated that so far as one member of the government could pledge his government, he would assure the Western Canada Irrigation association of continued support from the province of Saskatchewan, and if legislation was required in connection with building and allocation of cost of reservoirs for irrigated districts in the province, it would be taken up by the executive officers to promote necessary legislation just as soon as conditions required.

Resolutions adopted by the convention at its concluding session included a resolution calling on the government to accept sole responsibility for the settlement and future welfare of the empire's soldiers and sailors and pledged support of the association to that end. Another resolution requested the minister of the interior to investigate what steps are necessary and to inaugurate a definite policy towards reforestation of Cypress Hills forest reserve for the purpose of regulating stream flow in the territory affected.

The convention resolved to urge upon the Dominion government and the government of British Columbia the importance of making necessary appropriation and necessary steps to continue without interruption gauging streams of water supply. It also endorsed the general principles of resolutions passed at the recent better water convention at Lethbridge.

A resolution directed the attention of the public health departments of British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan to supervisions which will prevent pollution of waters in irrigation ditches.

Another resolution endorses the principle of inter-provincial co-operation between western provinces in consumption of home products, and pledges the association toward encouragement of such co-operation. An invitation from the Nelson board of trade to make that city the next convention centre was unanimously accepted.

The possibilities of fruit raising on the prairies were discussed before the convention by T. Mitchell, of Coaldale. He paid tribute to the work of D. W. Buchanan, of Winnipeg, in developing a cherry suitable to prairie conditions, and also in plum selection.

Jas. Johnston, of Nelson, B.C., pointed out that in the early days it was said that fruit could not be grown at Nelson. In 1915 the gold medal from the San Francisco exposition was awarded to Nelson fruit. He counselled the prairie fruit growers not to be discouraged.

Prof. Dowell, of the department of agriculture in Edmonton, spoke on sheep raising, and P. B. Linfield, director of the Montana agricultural station, led a very interesting discussion on sweet clover. In his closing remarks President Motherwell placed emphasis on the necessity of the greatest possible production from the farms of Western Canada during the coming year. He appealed, not from the point of view of necessity of prosperity in this country, but from the wider and more serious viewpoint of the responsibility which devolves on the Canadian farmers to maintain the world's food supply. He urged that fall plowing be commenced at the earliest possible moment and be continued as long as the weather permitted.

Bees at Experimental Farms

Bees are now kept at fourteen of the Dominion experimental farms, namely: the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and the following branch farms: Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Nappan, N.S.; Kentville, N.S.; Fredericton, N.B.; St. Anne de la Pocatiere, Que.; Cap Rouge, Que.; Brandon, Man.; Indian Head, Sask.; Lacombe, Sask.; Lethbridge, Alta.; Invermere, B.C.; and Sidney, B.C. At all these stations, with the exception of Indian Head where bees have not been kept sufficiently long to produce definite results, bee-keeping has been found to be profitable. At Lethbridge alfalfa has proved the principal source of surplus honey. At Brandon, Lacombe and Invermere, the sources have been mixed. At the remaining stations, alfalfa or white clover are the principal, but by no means the sole, sources.

The Roman army was divided into legions, the number of which varied. Each was under six tribuni or "chief captains" who commanded by turns. The legion was subdivided into ten cohorts, the cohort into three maniples and the maniples into two centuries. The century originally contained 100 men, as the term implies. But subsequently from 50 to 100 men, according to the strength of the legion.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

The Squire's Sweetheart

BY KATHARINE TYNAN

WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED
London, Melbourne, and Toronto

(Continued.)

She put her hand into her bosom and felt something cold. The touch of it seemed to give her assurance. With a mechanical carefulness she set to wash up the tea things, going on to a heap of unwashed crockery which stood on the table in the scullery—had evidently been standing there some considerable time, since the remains of the food had dried on the plates. While she worked she began to sing to herself—a hymn she had known in the days of her girlhood. She crooned it over softly; now and again she glanced at the half glass door leading to the garden, with a scared feeling at the dark outside and the wind stirring the hollyhock stalks and the leaves of the creeper like fingers stealthily fumbling and feeling for something.

A voice at her ears made her start. It was Cooper. He had come back. The light shone on his wet oilskin. He put down a can in the corner of the scullery. For once she was glad to see him, because he lived. This place seemed full of the dead and shadows.

"That is oil," he said. "We need oil in the dark. Don't you hate the dark, Mrs.—I don't know what your name is."

"Bartlett," she said in her husky whisper. "Catherine Bartlett."

"What was that infernal thing I heard you singing as I came in? Enough to give anyone the blues. It was a hymn, wasn't it?"

She nodded her head.

"Don't take to singing hymns, my good girl. It reminds me of—all sorts of things I loathe; my respected brother-in-law among them. You don't know my brother-in-law? Lucky for you! Is your young lady asleep?"

Again she nodded her head.

"Why can't you talk," he said. "I once knew a woman who walked like you and held her head like you. She's dead. She had plenty to say for herself. Are you going to walk through life with that confounded thing over your face?"

"You would not thank me if I was to remove it. You told me on the boat to keep it hidden from you."

"So I did. Keep it then. I hate an ugly woman!"

He turned from her with the brutal word, and went back into the sitting room. She followed him, standing by the table, her face in the shadow.

"Why did you bring us here?" she asked.

"My good creature, you brought yourself. I acknowledge that it was a convenience. I should have had to get a maid at Boulogne, which would not have suited me at all. Beyond the regrettable necessity of taking away Miss Egerton as I did I desire to treat her with all respect, while I am waiting to marry her. She shall see that I know how to treat a delicate thing like her. She shall want for nothing, if only she will have sense."

"You know, sir, that she was engaged to Mr. Meyrick?"

He cursed the Squire vehemently and quietly, as he had done on the boat, while he lit his cigar.

"I am not the man to let another man come between me and the woman I want," he said. "Damn the fellow. I hate him. He looked at me as though I were a toad. His puppy of a cousin, too. I am glad to have played them so shrewd a trick. Once I have arranged for my marriage with Miss Egerton, I shall have no further need of you. You will be free to go back to England."

"And you?"

"How curious you are!" he said with a laugh. "I shall be—making my honeymoon in the wide world. I am going to be out tomorrow. Miss Egerton will do exactly as she pleases. For the present I am sorry I cannot allow either of you outside the gates. I trust you will excuse the inconvenience. It will not be for very long."

She bowed her head, standing motionless. He looked up at her.

"If I could be sure you'd stand by me, I'd take you with us as my wife's maid," he said.

She did not speak.

"You're in the pay of the other man," he said, "so I can't trust you. A pity. You remind me of someone I could have trusted my life with. Yet

I hadn't the power over her—not like the other foolish creatures that come like moths to my candle."

He laughed unpleasantly, knocking the ash off his cigar.

"You are completely in my power here," he said. "There's no need to be frightened. Nothing will happen to you or Miss Egerton, except that she will have to marry me. I don't want a wife who will hate me. She's the only creature I found it easy to capture that I don't despise. There's something about her I can't explain—that's beyond me."

"Her soul," said the woman, so quietly that she was hardly aware she had spoken the thought.

"Soul," he said mockingly. "Don't talk that sort of talk. There's no such thing. When we're dead we're dead; so while we live we had better get what we want, no matter what it costs. There's something in her that's beyond me. I won't hurt her. I'll be as gentle as a sucking dove with her—once she's mine. For the present—she needn't come downstairs while I'm in the house if she doesn't wish to. It will be only for a day or two. I am going to the Maifre tomorrow."

She went a step or two towards the door.

"Good night," she said.

"Good night," he answered, "if you must. But why shouldn't you stay and talk to me. It isn't so lively here, even though I've taken the precaution to provide myself with a bottle of whiskey. You won't ch?"

She went a step or two further.

"Come back," he said, "till I tell you why you won't be able to play any tricks on me."

She turned about patiently, and he stared at her, finding something baffling in the turn of her head.

"No one ever comes this way," he said. "The village is only half a mile away, but they give this place a wide berth. It has a bad story attached to it. A delightful furniture dealer poisoned her old husband so that she might marry the farm hand. She didn't get much good of it. Old Quenelle found out and hanged himself, poor old devil, in the woodshed. He paid them out after that, for he haunted them. The man killed himself with drink and the woman had a bad time. The women generally have! Their child was an idiot. Madame would have repented if the people had allowed her, but they wouldn't. Every man's hand was against her. A pretty story, is it not? I bought the place for a song. Les Peupliers it is called, because it has no poplars. I never saw old Quenelle's ghost. I don't believe in ghosts. But the people hereabouts do. No one would work here except Margot, who is not right in the upper story, being deaf and dumb. She comes tonight. She can cook with anybody. You will only have to keep your young lady company tomorrow. Was that a rattle at the gate? It is Margot, perhaps. She would do anything for me. Women are the same at all ages."

He stood up, and took the lamp in his hand. The night was very still outside. As he went towards the door the light was reflected in his yellow eyes. The shadows closed in behind him as he moved. To Kate Bartlett's mind there took strange shapes—an old man's face with a peaked cap above it, a shape in a smock frock, the leaning gliding shape of a woman, morose and threatening. She fancied it, of course. The shadows trooped into their corners as the light went out of the room.

(To Be Continued.)

Titles

There might be a greater disposition to accept the arguments of Lord Curzon if it could be proved that merit and other worthwhile factors were getting an equal show with money. But it is not satisfactory to know that the fount of honor is diverted to serve the purposes of political party chests. Nor is it fair to his majesty that honors, which are supposed to represent his recognition of the outstanding merit of distinguished subjects, should, in too many cases, be merely the recognition of their money power as expressed in contributions to campaign funds.—Montreal Daily Mail.

A Wonderful Epoch

Russia is furnishing the most stupendous drama since the French revolution. To be a contemporary of its struggle toward freedom and stable self-government is a privilege. Somewhere today lives a young man who will write a great history of Russia's new birth, just as somewhere with the American forces is a young man who will be a president of the United States. When the gloom toward the Eastern battle front is thickest, try thinking of the privilege of living in this decade, sure to be the wonder of centuries to come.—From the Pittsburgh Gazette Times.

"If you can't be a fighter, don't be a waster."

"Buy perishable food and eat plenty of it—but don't waste it."

Airplanes Take Big Risks

Observation Duty in Most Trenches Requires Cool Nerves and Great Pluck

There is no doubt that the infantryman has the most unpleasant time in this war, and there is no doubt that he likes other people to know it.

But there is one job that is not always "cushy" and is apt to become so exciting that the "foot-slogger," safe in his trench, will mutter a little speech of appreciation of the fact that he is in the infantry. For the man who sometimes has "real hell" is the observation officer, the eyes of the guns.

Once, long ago, I made the discovery that the Germans were digging hard in their trench 35 yards away from us. I could occasionally see spades tossing up the earth, and the earth always came from the same place, which obviously meant that the Germans had some evil intentions were mining or sapping. So we rang up the gunners, and twenty minutes later a major appeared in our trench, followed by a telephone operator who was carrying an immense roll of wire and paying it out as he came along.

"Where's the young officer who's spotted the Hun at work?" asked the major. And very proudly—for I had only recently come out to the front—I stepped forward and showed him through a periscope where the digging was in progress.

"Hm! There's no doubt they're up to mischief," said the major, "but it's unpleasantly close to shell. You had better observe with me," and he handed me a periscope, and issued a host of instructions to the telephone operator.

"They've fired sir," said the operator, and a second later there was a most fearful rushing above my head and I ducked as two shells passed over me and burst a little way beyond.

"Bit too far," said the major, "what do you think?"

I explained that I had not seen very well—how could I see from the bottom of the trench?

So the major issued a lot of instructions about degrees, and said, "Come down 25 yards." Upon which I found urgent business at the other end of the trench. But he had me back, and I crouched there, my eye glued to a periscope, until the German trench was battered almost beyond recognition.

And that appalling feeling that a shell is just going to whisk off the top of your head as it passes, has given me a wholesome respect for the observation officer.

And he is very well worth a special interest, for I know that no man who is apt to find himself in more dramatic situations. There was the case of an officer who once climbed a tree just behind the trenches before the dawn and had the misfortune to be spotted by the Germans. Their snipers sent one or two bullets whistling horribly close enough through the foliage, in a manner which must have made the observation officer consider seriously what would happen when he emerged from between the branches to climb down the tree. And there he had to stay for fully five minutes, until we had stretched out a blanket under the tree and had telephoned to his battery to shell for all they were worth to persuade the Hun snipers to keep their heads down. Then he jumped for safety, and escaped with nothing worse than a flesh wound in the arm.

But still more unpleasant was the situation of a subaltern who used to observe from a cellar of a ruined house. He was there one day with a telephone operator when the Germans suddenly began to "crump" the village, and the very first shell landed near the exit and completely cut him out.

For over an hour the two men worked to make a hole out of their prison while the Germans dropped "heavies" all around the house. And for tools they had nothing but a bayonet and a clasp-knife. When at last they had made an aperture wide enough to allow them to escape, a shell hit the cellar as they were crawling out to safety. The telephone operator was killed outright, and the observation officer, pinned down by a block of masonry, had to wait for fourteen hours until a passer-by found him. And nearly all the time the village was being shelled.

As the observation officer stopped me on a shell-pocked road to tell me of his adventure, a machine gun opened fire and the bullets, swishing about our heads, "It's an exciting life at times," he said, as we ducked.

"It is," I agreed fervently, and I hurried off to the blessed safety of the firing-line.—Vernon Bartlett, in London Daily Mail.

Moral Forces In War

A World Without a Conscience is a World Destroyed

As we enter upon the fourth year of the war, with the United States now a belligerent, reviewers are inclined to emphasize the physical, military and economic aspects of the struggle more than its moral phases. There is such a thing as getting used to crime and being brutalized by brutality, and it is upon this theory of psychology that the Prussian autocracy depends for support at home and to some extent abroad. Deeds which a few years ago would have horrified most of the German people are excused and applauded by them today. For offences against the law and humanity which in 1914 a widespread world-wide condemnation because they affronted the world, apologists are now to be found in every country. Use has enloured thousands. It is persistent and successful lawlessness autocracy can deaden the sensibilities of a considerable portion of mankind the triumph is as important as any it has gained in the field. In every expression of pacifism we have proof that propaganda, following closely on the heels of outrage and perfidy, is accomplishing important elements to massacre, vandalism, treaty-breaking, habitual treachery under the guise of friendship and the enslavement of brave peoples. A world capable of blinking these things would be ripe for the conquest which Berlin long ago planned. A world without a conscience is a world destroyed. Contributing to this moral stupefaction no less than the pacifists are those frivolous Americans who have to be told every week or two, sometimes every hour or two, why we are at war. Civilization is fighting imperial savagery in self-defence precisely as it fought tribal barbarism as exemplified by Apache and Sioux, or fanatical barbarism as illustrated by Boxers and Mad Mullahs. Civilization is at war with Germany not only because of wrongs committed but because of wrongs contemplated. When it ceases to abhor the aggressions and atrocities of unbridled power it will have lost the courage and the strength to sustain itself. From this time onward, Germany will not depend upon physical agencies alone for what it will be glad to consider a tolerable peace. To this end it will do what it can to promote a failure of memory on the part of its enemies. We see in Russia already the results of one such lapse. In the last analysis the cause of the allies and in a special degree the cause of the United States must rest upon their unforgettable detestation of the deliberate villainy which forced this war upon the world and their inevitable determination that its repetition will not occur in the future. Without a moral victory there will be no victory for the nations which Germany pillages and menaces. The more fiercely that truth is set forth in the forum as well as on the field of battle, the more complete will be their triumph.—From the New York World.

Shortage Of Wool

By Saving Rags Canadians Can Help to Avert Serious Shortage

In all the warring countries the demand for rags, to supply the world's shortage of wool, is insistent. Canada is no exception, and appeals are being made throughout the country for the savings of rags and old clothes that they may be again used, in the manufacture of shoddy, to replace the strain upon the wool supply. In Great Britain, the local government board has called attention to the varied means by which this material may be saved, as follows:

"On account of the large stocks of clothing needed for the British and allied armies, efforts are being made to save the maximum quantity of rags for use in shoddy mills. The aid of women's societies has been involved in conjunction with urban and rural officials. The collection is largely dependent upon the patriotic spirit of the people, but large supplies of old clothes and rags will be called for. Central depots are provided for storage, and when enough rags are on hand for shipment they are forwarded to the district centre, where they are sorted and sold to mill owners, the profits going to the Red Cross or other war charities. An especial appeal is made to tailors and dressmakers to keep their cuttings for this purpose. Discarded clothing is separated into three classes—all wool, all cotton, and cotton and wool."

This method can be undertaken in Canada by many organizations. Hitherto, owing to our wasteful habits, the saving and collecting of rags has not appealed to us, but the war has brought about many changes, and it is incumbent upon all Canadians to do their bit towards averting the serious shortages that otherwise are sure to result.

Conference On Rust In Grain

Movement With Regard to Co-operation in Investigation and Control of Rust

A series of meetings of representatives of various departments of agriculture and institutions interested in agricultural education and research in the prairie provinces closed recently at the Manitoba Agricultural College.

The meeting was called together by the Dominion department of agriculture to consider the possibility of co-operation in work toward the investigation and control of rust and other plant diseases on the prairies.

The representatives attending included J. H. Grisdale, Ottawa, director Dominion experimental farms; W. P. Fraser, Brandon, plant pathologist, in charge of rust investigation work; P. R. Cowan, Indian Head, Sask., assistant to Mr. Fraser; Dr. C. E. Saunders, Ottawa, cerealists, Dominion experimental farms; T. J. Harrison, Winnipeg, agronomist, Manitoba Agricultural College; John Bracken, Saskatoon, agronomist, Saskatchewan Agricultural College; W. C. McKillop, Brandon, superintendent experimental farms; G. H. Cutler, agronomist, Alberta Agricultural College; W. H. Gibson, superintendent experimental farms, Indian Head, Sask.; V. W. Jackson, Winnipeg, botanist, Manitoba Agricultural College; S. A. Bjarnssohn, Morden, assistant superintendent, experimental farms, Morden; Dr. A. H. R. Butler, Winnipeg, professor of botany, University of Manitoba; W. P. Thompson, biologist, Agricultural College, Sask.; Dr. E. J. Lewis, biologist and botanist, Alberta College of Agriculture; J. B. Reynolds, president Manitoba Agricultural College; Dr. Walter C. Murray, Saskatoon, president University of Saskatchewan; Dr. J. A. McLean, Winnipeg, president University of Manitoba; and others.

The principal matter under consideration was, of course, the rust disease, and much progress was made toward the inception of co-operative work in this line. Considerable pioneer work has already been done by W. P. Fraser, who was appointed to the position of rust investigator for the Dominion government in April last, and who has been working along this line in the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan for the last four or five months, assisted by Mr. Cowan.

An extensive series of experiments of an investigational and preventive character has been planned and will be carried out at the different universities, agricultural colleges, experimental farms and stations, and agricultural schools in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and, in addition, much scientific work has been planned and arrangements are being made for co-operative work in greenhouse and laboratory in the different institutions on the prairies.

More information as to the details of the work planned along this line will be given out a little later. Meanwhile much scouting work has been done by a number of the men above-mentioned, and much information gained, and much work planned for the future, all of which it is hoped will result in considerable progress toward the control of this most disastrous of plant diseases.

The delegates were most hospitably entertained by President J. B. Reynolds and his staff.—Winnipeg Free Press.

These Old Trails

Where Red River Carts Have Given Way to Automobile

Oh, the old Manitoba trails. Away back in the eighteen seventies they knew only creaking Red River carts of the Hudson Bay traders and the Indians. Later came those first intrepid homeseekers from Eastern Canada with their heavy lumber wagons, plodding along day after day toward some place they had been told about. Sometimes a wagon would break or a horse would die and the homeseeker would simply stay where he was and go no further. There are several cases on record of men who have done this and who afterwards waxed rich in flocks and herds and fields of waving grain. After these first settlers from the East, years after, the rush set in from the South. Feather-checked nasal-speaking men from Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri drove along the trails in covered wagons of the real, old emigrant style. They came in great numbers. When the settlers along the trails began to amass wealth the trails began to be traveled by spick-and-span top buggies. Later, some of these were rubber-tired—some of luxury and up-to-datedness! Then came the automobile, that pulsating, throbbing monarch of the road. The old trails felt them coming and vibrated under the swift revolution of the rubber-tired wheels. The history of the trails is the history of the development of the province.



Organization Needed

High Prices Due in Great Part to Speculation and Manipulation

High prices of food stuffs are due, partly, to the shortage of food, partly to waste in handling and, partly, to manipulation of the markets and to speculation. It is estimated that 80 per cent. of the Canadian farmers sold their wheat last fall at \$1.40 per bushel. Who received the difference between that price and \$2.80 per bushel, the price which recently prevailed? Here is work for the food controller or a food dictator. The people are becoming restive respecting the speculation in wheat and in all other food-products and would be glad to see the elimination of the speculator. Wherever profits are abnormal and unreasonable they should be confiscated.

Relief for the Depressed.—Physical and mental depression usually have their origin in a disordered state of the stomach and liver, as when these organs are deranged in their action the whole system is affected. Try Farnelle's Vegetable Pills. They relieve the digestive processes, act beneficially on the nerves and restore the spirits as no other pills will. They are cheap, simple and sure, and the effects are lasting.

The Height of Freshness

Shopper—"Are these eggs fresh?"
Grocer—"Fresh? Why, they wouldn't have been laid until tomorrow if I hadn't torn a page too many off the calendar by mistake!"

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Old French Documents Gone

Much of History of Some Regions May Be Lost for Good

A great deal of documentary history of Northern France that was in dusty files of city halls, libraries and museums waiting to be compiled has disappeared. Some of it is known to have been burned, while there are hopes a part may yet be recovered from the Germans when peace is declared.

Orders were given from the general headquarters of the French army immediately after the evacuation of the region of the Somme by the Germans for a careful search for all official registers and archives of all kinds in the devastated regions. A considerable mass of manuscript has been uncovered from the ruins, including half-burned, half-torn and blood-stained scraps of paper, some of them give clues to important subject matter. The general result, however, is not considered reassuring by historians, who express great alarm at the disappearance of irreplaceable data. Ancient deeds, parish registers, records of vital statistics that are so important in the everyday transactions of life between French people, historical documents of wider complexion, to say nothing of ancient parchment engravings and books of artistic value, were blown up with churches, castles and public buildings.

Veal has been barred from the tables of hotels in the United States.

NERVOUSNESS AND BLUES

Symptoms of More Serious Sickness.

Washington Park, Ill.—"I am the mother of four children and have suffered with female trouble, backache, nervous spells and the blues. My children's loud talking and romping would make me so nervous I could just tear everything to pieces and I would ache all over and feel so sick that I would not want anyone to talk to me at times. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills restored me to health and I want to thank you for the good they have done me. I have had quite a bit of trouble and worry but it does not affect my youthful looks. My friends say 'Why do you look so young and well?' I owe it all to the Lydia E. Pinkham remedies."



—Mrs. ROBT. STOPIEL, Sage Avenue, Washington Park, Illinois.

If you have any symptom about which you would like to know write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for helpful advice given free of charge.

W. N. U. 1174

Avoid All Waste

Enormous quantities of food are thrown out daily by stores dealing in perishable goods. Dealers have to allow for this loss by including the value of waste in their margin of profit. It is suggested that women's organizations in the various cities and towns arrange to have food which may otherwise be wasted, collected from the stores each day and distributed where it will be most appreciated, or sold at cheap prices for the benefit of one of the war funds.

WIRE CUTS

on Horses, Cattle, &c., quickly cured by
EGYPTIAN LINIMENT
For Sale by All Dealers
Douglas & Co., Prop'rs, Nanaimo, Ont.
(Free Sample on Request)

The Duty Of The Individual

Economy Is Needed in the Use of Food Stuffs

Strict economy is needed in the use of all food stuffs by each and every individual householder. Our food supplies must be conserved, but they should not be hoarded. Of what use is a mine unopened, a forest untouched or land untilled? By the conservation of our food supplies we mean that they should be used in the wisest possible way and shared equally. We should eliminate superfluities and luxuries and eat the things that are substantial, plain and nourishing. There are many foods produced in Canada, such as corn, peas, beans, oats and barley, which are not used as much as they could and should be. Unless provision is made to care for and properly use the garden vegetables much of this material will be wasted. Perishable things should be canned wherever possible. Rhubarb, tomatoes and other vegetables should be put away for winter use.—R.C.N.

With the Fingers! Says Corns Lift Out Without Any Pain

Soft corns, hard corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn can shortly be lifted right out with the fingers if you will apply on the corn a few drops of freezone, says a Cincinnati authority.

At little cost one can get a small bottle of freezone at any drug store, which will positively rid one's feet of every corn or callus without pain or soreness or the danger of infection.

This new drug is an ether compound and dries the moment it is applied and does not inflame or even irritate the surrounding tissue. Just think! You can lift off your corns and calluses now without a bit of pain or soreness. If your druggist hasn't freezone he can easily get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

Germans Starving Alsace-Lorraine

Robbing the Country of All Food Supplies as Well as Metals

Alsace and Lorraine are being milked dry by the Germans, while they still have the opportunity to do so, according to authoritative information that has just reached France by way of Switzerland.

So clean is the final sweep now being made by the Germans both of everything eatable and usable, that the condition of the civil population, despite the fact that Alsace and Lorraine, still rank as German provinces is little if any better than that of the inhabitants of invaded Belgium.

All metal that could be used in the manufacture of war materials was long ago taken by the Germans, including the church and school bells, organ pipes, door knobs, stoves and cooking utensils. Amongst the latest things requisitioned were the famous bells of the Strassburg cathedral which were hung in 1805 to replace the historic bells destroyed during the revolution.

Food restrictions and food requisitions are now being imposed. Not only are the Germans requisitioning all live stock, but the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine are under military orders, with military penalties attached, not to kill a single food animal.

Requisition is also being made of smoked meats; dried fruits, potatoes, vegetables, wheat and flour.

The restrictions have reached a point where the farmers are no longer allowed either to milk their own cows or collect the eggs laid by their own hens. All this is done by the German soldiers in order that every particle of food may be controlled and may go to the German authorities. As the farmers no longer have the use of their own milk, butter is no longer to be found. Oil and coffee are also no longer obtainable.

These conditions coupled with the liquidation by the Germans of all properties owned entirely or in part by French capital and French people have reduced the position of the civil population to one of half starved and abject misery.

Value Of Good Roads

They Assist Internal Development and Material Progress

"Good roads have a money value far beyond our ordinary conception," says S. R. Henderson, president of the Manitoba good roads association. Bad roads constitute our greatest drawback to internal development and material progress. Good roads mean prosperous farmers, bad roads mean abandoned farms, sparsely settled country districts and congested cities when the poor become poorer. Good roads mean more cultivated farms and cheaper food products. Bad roads mean poor transportation, lack of communication, high prices for the necessities of life, loss of untold millions and idle workmen. Good roads will help those who cultivate the soil. Whatever aid the producers and farmers give will increase our wealth and our greatness and benefit all the people.

BABY'S GREAT DANGER DURING HOT WEATHER

More little ones die during the summer than at any other time of the year. Diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera infantum and stomach disorders come without warning and when a medicine is not at hand to given promptly the short delay too frequently means that the child has passed beyond aid. Baby's Own Tablets should always be kept in the home where there are young children. An occasional dose of the Tablets will prevent stomach and bowel trouble, or if the trouble comes suddenly the prompt use of the Tablets will cure the baby. Mrs. Chas. Anderson, Minda, Alta., says: "Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine for little ones who are suffering from a weak stomach. They cured my baby when suffering from stomach complaint and have made her a fine healthy child." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A Flier "Snaps" His Victims

Captain Guynemer Photographs Each Boche He Shoots At

Probably the most marvelous collection of war aviation photographs in the world is in possession of Captain Guynemer, the noted French flier, who takes a photograph every time he shoots at a Boche airman.

Attached to the French flier's machine gun is a camera—a repeating camera. A pull of the trigger on the gun operates the picture machine. The novel idea for producing war pictures is believed to be Guynemer's own. But it has proved such a success every fighting machine in the Lafayette Escadrille will be equipped the same way.

Time Has Tested It.—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil has been on the market upwards of thirty years and in that time it has proved a blessing to thousands. It is in high favor throughout Canada and its excellence has carried its fame beyond the seas. It has no equal in the whole list of liniments. If it were double the price it would be a cheap liniment.

That Guilty High Heel

In a recent issue The Scientific American tells its readers that during 1916 no less than 1,149 deaths resulted from the wearing of high heels, fatal injuries being caused by the heel catching in step or clothing and throwing the wearer downstairs. To this the fashionable criminal added in the same year a total of 4,000 crippling, including sprains, breakages and permanent strainings. As the hand of humanity has turned against the fly, so must the foot of womanhood turn against the high heel.

St. Joseph, Lewis, July, 14, 1903.
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen—I was badly kicked by my horse last May, and after using several preparations on my leg nothing would do. My leg was black as jet. I was laid up in bed for a fortnight and could not walk. After using three bottles of your MINARD'S LINIMENT I was perfectly cured, so that I could start on the road.

JOS. DUBES.

Commercial Traveller.

"Things ain't fair in this yere office."

"What's the matter, Billy?"
"De boss wouldn't let me off to go to me grandmudder's funeral, and yere's Tommy been to his grandmudder's funeral four times dis summer."—Baltimore American.

You can hardly always judge a man's character by what he thinks laughable.

MURINE Granulated Eyelids,

Sore Eyes, Eyes inflamed by Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine. Try it in your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes.
YOUR EYES No Smearing, Just Eye Comfort
Murine Eye Remedy mail, 50c per bottle. Murine Eye Salve, in Tubes 25c. For Bank of the Eye—Free. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Announcement

ELEVEN years ago a few enthusiastic farmers of the West organized a small grain commission company in the hope that they might improve conditions under which grain was sold in Western Canada. They worked under handicaps and against heavy competition, but succeeded. Later other organizations were formed in Canada, each with co-operation the key-note. What they have achieved is well known. Soon there was a demand for closer co-operation among these companies in their business efforts, and now—

On September 1st, The Alberta Farmers' Co-Operative Elevator Co., Ltd., and The Grain Growers' Grain Co., Ltd., will no longer be separate organizations as heretofore.

By a practically unanimous vote of their thousands of shareholders, these companies have joined hands so that they can work together in the interests of the farmers of Western Canada. The problems of marketing the products and supplying the needs of farmers are identical throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. This union of the two old companies with shareholders running well over 30,000, with assets exceeding \$3,000,000.00, with over 300 country elevators, with terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, with machinery and supply warehouses in Calgary, Regina and Winnipeg, and with an efficient organization under the supervision of a board of farmer directors having full knowledge of the farmers' needs, provides a company that can give maximum service to Western farmers.

The old companies have appreciated your business and they will be glad to serve you in the future under the name of

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.
WINNIPEG — REGINA — CALGARY

Let any of our 300 elevators handle your grain or consign it direct to us. Ship your livestock to our stockyard offices in Edmonton, Calgary, or Winnipeg. Order your lumber, fencing, implements, and other supplies from Winnipeg, Regina, or Calgary. We have offices and warehouses in all three cities.

What Does Old Fritz Think?

In his latest speech—to his troops on the western front—the Kaiser made a special reference to his "well-beloved" Dragoon Regiment of Bayreuth, of Hohenfriedberg fame. This regiment had the proud satisfaction of being told that it has fulfilled "the expectations of its Supreme War Lord," and that it has "accomplished deeds which will please old Fritz up there in the Elysian fields." Possibly old Fritz may have been pleased with the feats of this particular regiment, whatever they may have been, but we would give a good deal for a copy of the Elysian Fields Gazette with a full, true and particular account of old Fritz's emotions on the course of the war in general.—Westminster Gazette.

No surgical operation is necessary in removing corns if Holloway's Corn Cure be used.

Britain Controls the Seas

Just as if the Kaiser had never spoken at all, he (Capt. Persius, the German naval critic) calmly tells the readers of The Berliner Tageblatt that the British fleet is powerful enough today to justify its claim to the control of the sea and that the German fleet is unfit to meet it. Indeed, he goes on to admit that "every intelligent German" knows piratical submarine war is the only means by which to convince the British that it is "profitable to discuss peace," and, even so, it may take a long time to bring about the desired end.—New York Tribune.

What Frightened Him

Betty was milking the cow, when the mad bull tore over the paddock. Betty did not stir, but continued milking. Observers who had run to safety saw to their astonishment that the bull stopped dead within a few yards of the milk-can, turned round, and went away sadly. "Weren't you afraid? Why didn't you run away?" asked everyone of Betty. "He got scared," said Betty. "This cow is his mother-in-law."—Good Jests.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

Temperance Lady—When you are tempted to drink, think of your wife at home.

The Man—Madam, when the thief is upon me I am absolutely devoid of fear.—Boston Transcript.



Artificial TEETH

I make Artificial Teeth without the use of a plate. I can transform a badly shaped mouth into a pretty one; I can do the best work that expert dental science has evolved, and I can do it cheaper and more satisfactory than any body I know.

Examination and Consultation Free.
DR. G. R. CLARKE
Rooms 1 to 9, Dom. Trust Bldg.
Regina — — — — — Sask.

Fruit! Fruit! Fruit!

Our car of B. C. Mixed Fruit and Vegetables to arrive this week direct from the growers, will consist of

Italian Prunes Assorted Plums
Peaches (Freestone)

Bartlett Pears No. 1 Apples

Ripe and Green Tomatoes

Hyslop Crab Apples

Pickling Cucumbers Pumpkins

Onions Squash

Quality the best. Prices right.

LEAVE YOUR ORDERS EARLY

A. G. STUDER

The Up-to-date HARNESS SHOP

Everything you need
in HARNESS and
HARNESS REPAIRING
is kept by us.
GIVE US A CALL

W. J. HILLYARD

Sinclair Bros.

THE ALL-ROUND
BLACKSMITH SHOP

Our Specialty:

Light, Fancy and Heavy
Horseshoeing.

SINCLAIR BROS.,
Railway St., Didsbury

Binder Twine

No order too large or too small for us to fill because we have lots on hand.

Paints

The well known SHERWIN-WILLIAMS Paints and Oils protect your buildings. Let us figure on your requirements.

LUBRICATING OILS

of the best quality. A drop in time saves trouble.

See our line of MILK PAILS--well made, durable.

W. G. LIESEMER

P. PALLESEN

CALGARY CENTRAL CREAMERY
CALGARY

To Cream Patrons:

We have secured the services of Mr. J. A. Macdonald, formerly with the Cloverhill Creamery, to manage our Didsbury Branch. Mr. Macdonald knows the business from A to Z and satisfaction is guaranteed each and every cream patron. The business we are enjoying from the Didsbury district is much appreciated and in return we want to give you first-class service.

You will find our local branch manager willing to co-operate with you at all times. Don't forget WE PAY HIGHEST PRICES for your produce at all times. Correct weights and tests guaranteed to each and every patron.

Thanking you for your past favors and hoping to receive a share of your future business, We are, yours truly,

CALGARY CENTRAL CREAMERY,
DIDSBURY BRANCH.

J. A. MACDONALD, Local Manager.

Creameries at Calgary, Olds, Camrose, Eckville.

Tenders Wanted.

TOWN OF DIDSBURY.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday, September 22, 1917, for the building of a cement floor in the Didsbury Electric Light Plant. Also for the erection of a frame coal shed adjacent to the Light Plant. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Town Secretary.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

A. BRUSSO,
Secretary-Treasurer

AROUND THE TOWN

Mrs. Dr. Reid was one of the judges of the flower exhibit at the local fair.

Mrs. W. F. Sick left on Monday to spend a two months' holiday with her sons in Minnesota.

The Henderson & Farrington orchestra is open for engagements at any time. All the latest music played.

Mrs. Geo. Smith had a very nice exhibit of flowers at the local fair, which we neglected to mention in last issue.

There are thousands of ducks within two miles of town and even the deer are nibbling the hay that grows so luxuriantly within the corporation limits. Didsbury is quite a stamping ground for both ducks and deer.

The wild ducks are growing. When the season commenced they were about the size of quail; now they are about the size of pigeon. There are some good sized birds, however, but most of the 4-pounders get away in the tall grass.

Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Stuart, of Calgary, are registered at the Rosebud. Mr. Stuart is our new barber—he's not exactly new; he's been too long at the business for that. The new man is the man that rises from the barber chair after having been trimmed.

Following is the complete and correct report in regard to the pupils who studied at the Melvin school and passed the recent departmental examinations: Wm. Olin into grade ix, Nora Bricker, Emma Bolton and Lola Gil more into grade x.

There was a very good show at the Didsbury Opera house on Saturday evening and drew a full house. It was the first of a series of Bluebird pictures that Mr. Farrington has contracted for to be run every Saturday night. The series includes some of the most popular and entertaining moving picture artists on the continent. The show on Saturday will continue to open at 8.30, but Tuesday night's show, beginning with Oct. 2, will start at 8 o'clock sharp.

Dr. Ross is spending a day or two in town.

Harold Reiber has gone to Calgary to take up XI Grade work.

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Peck returned from their honeymoon on Friday.

Dr. Duncan is spending the week on professional business in Edmonton.

Miss Mae Studer has gone to Mount Royal college, Calgary to study music.

The School Literary Society have prepared a fine program for Friday afternoon.

R.C. Emerson, teacher of Gore school, has sold the stock on his farm near Lousanne.

Dr. Clarke has gone on a two weeks' holiday to Edmonton and other northern points.

Geo. Fisher, an old timer of this district, but now of Galt, is here renewing acquaintances.

The Presbyterian Ladies' Aid will hold a thimble tea at the home of Mrs. Alex. Guy on Wednesday afternoon next, Sept. 26.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Burgess, of Drumheller, motored over and spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Pearson of the Gore.

The Olds fair was quite a success—good show, good crowd, good races. J. V. Berscht's driving mare and pony took several red ribbons.

Pte. Lincoln Moyer, who worked for Abe Snyder before enlisting, has been killed in action and Ptes. Jos. Mjolsness and E. D. Peck have been gassed.

Hugh Brooks has just purchased a new McCormick binder, Jas. Hosegood a Deere manure spreader and Charlie Brown a new Massey-Harris binder.

Mr. W. A. Miller, Miss Anna and Mr. Robert Mueller, and Mr. Henry Erb motored out to Mueller's ranch, 18 miles east of Three Hills, and spent a short holiday.

The Boys and Girls Fair held at Olds yesterday was a big success. There were a great many youthful competitors of both sexes and a keen interest was shown by parents as well. Bennett school took first prize. A son of Mr. Dick won the gold watch.

The Prize Winners

(Continued from page one)

Howe; pullet, A. G. Howe, Rhode Island red cock, 1st S Cross, 2nd M Weber; hen, 1st S Cross, 2nd M Weber; cockerel, 1st S Cross, 2nd M Weber; pullet, 1st M Weber, 2nd S Cross. Bull Orpington cock, 1st & 2nd S Cross; hen, 1st & 2nd R C Ray; cockerel, 1st & 2nd J Johnston; pullet, 1st J Johnston, 2nd M Weber. Partridge Cochon cock, S Cross; hen, S Cross.

(To be concluded next week.)

Neapolis Doings

The Misses Cummings and Mr. G. Wigglesworth spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Lantz and Mrs. Parsons.

The ladies are going to meet on Wednesday next at Mrs. J. Cummings' to sew for the Red Cross.

Rosebud Items

Rosebud school is progressing nicely under Mr. McGinnis, of Edmonton. Everyone anticipates a good school.

Chas. Deadrick heads the list with 150 acres of grain in the shock.

Mrs. Annie Shantz and daughter Jerena have returned from British Columbia, where they were visiting friends in Vancouver, Victoria and other points.

Mrs. C. J. Coate and children, of York, Nebraska, came in last Saturday to visit her father, W. H. Ault, and family. Mrs. Coate is in hopes our racing air will benefit her health.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Ault and family and Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Peron and sons visited the W. H. Ault home last Sunday.

Mr. Paton, Mr. Dickhan and Mr. L. Nelson took a holiday and went out to Mr. Paton's farm west of Bowden for berries.

Anyone wishing a good piece of pie would do well to visit Abe Meck's as Abe was out after cranberries and blueberries recently.

A number visited the Olds fair from this vicinity.

Surprise Party.

Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Sexsmith's home was the scene of a very animated gathering on Wednesday evening last, the occasion being a presentation and address by the members and adherents of the Presbyterian church to Miss Eva Sexsmith, on the eve of her departure for Kingston, Ont., to take up advanced studies in music and art. Miss Sexsmith was organist for the church and Sunday school for several years and has won the esteem of the officials of the church and the congregation for her faithfulness and efficiency in the discharge of her duties. The presentation of a travelling companion and purse of gold was made by H. W. Chambers, the superintendent of the Sunday school, the address was read by the pastor, Rev. D. Marshall, and the program was supplemented by short speeches of tribute to the guest of honor, music, song and recitation, the main contributor to this part of the program being Gavin Spence, who has delighted many thousands throughout Canada. Miss Sexsmith has many friends besides those who were associated with her in church work, who will miss her, but who will note with pleasure every advance she makes in the musical world.

Patriotic Lecture.

The lecture given by Mr. Reed, a former principal of the Didsbury public school, in the opera house last Friday evening deserved a larger audience. It was patriotic in sentiment, but rather pessimistic in tone. He was right when he said in homely but forceful language that it is "the long pull and the strong pull and the pull altogether that will win this war." Mayor Osmond occupied the chair.

Send-Off to Herb Liesemer

Mr. Herbert Liesemer left on Monday for Toronto to take a course in the Ontario dental college, preparatory to joining the Dental Corps for overseas service. Herb was a popular young man of Didsbury and his many friends would not permit him to leave without giving him a suitable send off, to show, if only in a feeble way, the esteem they had for him and the confidence they had in him that he would make good in the battles of life, so a large number of them gathered together at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Liesemer, on Friday evening last and made the welkin ring as they sang the praises of the guest of honor. They started the program by singing "For he's a jolly good fellow," after which Herb was requested to stand up and take his medicine, which was administered to him by Messrs. Henry Erb and W. A. Miller, and took the form of an address and the presentation of a purse of gold. Music and song and story kept the pot boiling until a good fat lunch was served. At the conclusion of a very enjoyable evening the party broke up, wishing Mr. Liesemer all kinds of good luck.



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M.
Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. All visiting brethren welcome.

W. G. LIESEMER, A. BRUSSO,
Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.
Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.
S. R. WOOD, Sec. G. F. SMITH, N. G.

Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S.
Dental Surgeon

Office opposite Rosebud Hotel, Osler street.
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PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

Graduate University of Manitoba
Late senior house surgeon of St. Michael's hospital, Newark, N. J.
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Dr. I. E. PASLEY, D.V.M.

I am prepared to answer calls day or night. Parturition work and surgery my specialties.
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Graduate of the Ontario
Veterinary College.

Obstetrics, Surgery and Animal
Dentistry a Specialty.
Calls answered day or night.
PHONE 143
Residence King Edward St., DIDSBURY



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-
WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions. In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—1141.

Fall Term AUGUST 27

WE CAN HELP YOU BE SUCCESSFUL
Garbutt Business College, CALGARY
Success Business College, REGINA